The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,920—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare via Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.......................................Rs. 750.
Second class ....Rs. 400.

Return Ti kets to and from London by the same route:—

AV ILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.

First class.......................................Rs. 1,150.
Second class....................................Rs. 690.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

First class.......................................Rs. 1,250.
Second class....................................Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 18 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N. B.—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.

ombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
—	VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Da·iell	30th Nov.
L.	THAMES	4101	750	W. D Anderson	7th Dec.
—	CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	14th „
L.	VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	21st „
-	BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	28th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	30th Nov.
BRINDISI	3512	550	J. Orman	14th Dec.
ASSAM	3041	50	E. Ashdown	28th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1883

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

HINA, on Saturday .... 1st Dec., 1883
INGAPORE to sail on or about the 15th of Dec. 1883

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available [illegible] 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route. R	95	Brighton Route R	[illegible]
„	II do.	do. ..	70	do. ..	[illegible]
From Naples.	I do.	do. ..	145	do. ..	[illegible]
„	II do.	do. ..	105	do. ..	[illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, October 16, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 400 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class .. [illegible]

The above Steamer will be preceded by the CANTON, leaving 1st December.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY OF VENICE, 3,207 tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 7th December. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,242	480	John Craig	6th Dec.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070	400	F. Blight	22nd „
s.s. HISPANIA	3,396	500	J. Laird	12th Jan. 1884.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	500	T. Knox	26th „
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	500	R. Hutchison	6th Feb.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,396	500	J. Harris	15th „
FOR MEDITERRANEAN.				1883.
s.s. AUSTRALIA.	2,250	470	....	13th Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th Oct., 1883.

THE fine new s.s. ANGERS 3,200 tons register, Captain PINKHAM, will sail for LONDON direct on or about the 28th instant. She has splendid accommodation for a number of first-class passengers.

Passage money.................. Rs. 300.

Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, 100 A. I., Commander Beer, on or about 12th December, 1883.

S. S. "CLAN GRANT," 3,600 tons, 100 A. I., Commander Campbell, on or about 26th December 1883.

Passage Money Rs. 450.

For futher particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

ombay, 16th November, 1883.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF VENICE has ARRIVED from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay. Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense. All damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain LIDBETTER will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOLCONDA," 2,100 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th November, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, 27th November, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 1st December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th December, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th November, 1883.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned, Chronometers Repaired, Chronometers Rated,* Chronometers given on Hire,** Sextants Adjusted Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered, Agates Replaced in Compasses, Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.	Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING FORWARDING CUSTOM HOUSE,
AND
OVERLAND PARCELS AGENCY.
OFFICES—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO. have the honour to inform Residents at outstations that they are prepared to undertake the Landing, Shipping, Clearing, and Transiting Goods, Parcels, and Packages of all description, to and from all parts of the Globe, with economy and speedy despatch;—Engagements of Passages—General Supplies for Mess and Domestic Consumption and Agency Business generally.

N. V. C. & Co. having had considerable experience in this special Branch of Business, can with confidence tender their services to the public.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, DISHES, PANS, BASINS, SAUCEPANS, KETTLES, GRIDIRONS, &c.

Full details on application to

TREACHER & CO., Ld.

SPANISH GRAPES.

Cash Re. 1 per pound.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE	per pound...	1	4
ROCHFORT	do. do. ...	1	4

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
FORT, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

Special cold-weather shipments now arriving.

STILTON CHEESE.
ROQUEFORT CHEESE.
GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE.
DUTCH CHEESE.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS

PREPARED AND CURED ON THE

FIRTH OF CLYDE

Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5½ doz. Fish ...Cash Rs. 6

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "BACHELORS" PRESENT.

ELECTRO-PLATED SODA and BRANDY FRAME, with rich cut Glass Decanter and 2 S and B Tumblers to match and space for 2 Soda water Bottles.

Rs. 54-0 Cash.

Electro-plated Soda-water Stands, Liqueur, Wine, and Spirit Stands and Liquor Frames of every description on sale by

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS

IN a great variety of patterns and of every size.

BAYLEY'S LATEST PRIZE MEDAL BELT.
ALL SILK ELASTIC BELTS.
SILK ELASTIC AND WHALEBONE.
SILK ELASTIC LACING.
BELTS OF JEAN, COTTON, ELASTIC AND OTHER MATERIALS.

LADIES' SANITARY TOWELS,
Per packet of 1 doz., Re. 1-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS,

IN QUEST OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
SHOULD APPLY FOR COPIES
OF

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
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GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
HALL-MARKED SILVER GOODS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
BRITISH OAK WARE,
ALBUMS, WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING BAGS, LEATHER GOODS, NIC-NACS,
AND
GENERAL FANCY STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS & NEWSAGENTS,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

IMPORTERS OF

Drawing Materials, Mathematical Instruments, Presentation Goods (Fancy Articles), Xmas, New Year, Birthday and Wedding Cards, Silk Book Markers, Letts's Diaries, &c., &c., &c.,

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENTS,
MEADOW STREET AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT;
Opposite Jumah Musjid, Baharkote.
POONA:—EAST STREET.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,

BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1884.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co. beg to remind their Constituents, that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from January, 1884, should be RENEWED by the END OF NOVEMBER, 1883, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER, MADON & Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised and Enlarged List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their Supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR DRIVING GLOVES.

			Rs.	as.
Best Dogskin, stitched Black, 2 Buttons	... ...	per pair	3	12
Stout Driving, extra strapped	do. ...	„	5	8
Extra Stout do. do. ...	do. ...	„	5	8
Real Doeskin ...	do. ...	„	6	8

GENTLEMEN'S BEST KID GLOVES,

IN WHITE, PLAIN LAVENDER, LAVENDER SEWN BLACK.
STRAW AND ASSORTED DRABS.
2 Buttons, per pair Rs. 3-8.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
HOSIERS AND GLOVERS,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards]
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells'
Gold Leaf.

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*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

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UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindrabund, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickalecoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta Pachmarhi, &c.

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THACKER AND CO., LD.

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DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade-road;
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

SOLE SUCCESSORS
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

The following goods have arrived ex "PEKIN":—

Beaded Laces in all colors.
Cream Chantilly and Spanish Lace.
New Silks and Satins in all Shades.
Ladies' Leather and Plush Bags.

Gent's Brief Gladstones and Travelling-bags.
Ladies' and Gent's Superior Dressing-cases.
White Tulle, Tiffin Baskets with fittings.
Cricketing Flannel.

Games and Toys of all descriptions.
Ladies' very handsome Work-tables.
Crumb Tray and Brushes.
Venice Sponges.
Crêpe Lisse Frilling.

Black and Colored Merinos.
Printed Indian Silk Muslins.
Fancy Berge and Checks.
Batiste Printed Silk Gauze.

Embroidered Crêpe de Chine
Clothes Brushes.
Glove Stretchers.
Townsend's Felt Hats, all shapes.
Gent's Hosiery.
&c. &c.

DRESS-MAKING.

To all Ladies who can appreciate a thoroughly well-made dress we can confidently recommend our Dress-making Department which is under the management of an experienced Modiste assisted by a well-trained and efficient staff.

GENT'S SOCKS AND UNDERVESTS
THORPE & CO.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing

COTTON SOCKS.		Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	Doz.	8	8
Extra Supper do. do.	„	11	8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered colours	„	20	0
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	„	24	0
COTTON SOCKS.			
Very Fine, the leading colours, Turkey Red, Grenat, Gendarme, Navy Blue, Olive, ...Rs. 2 per pair to	Doz.	20	0
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	„	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	„	22	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	„	22	8
Navy Blue, striped white	„	22	8
Dress Socks, best black silk	Pair	8	8
Super Black Cotton, Silk finish, equal to Silk ......Rs. 2-8 per pair, or per	Doz.	26	0
MERINO SOCKS.			
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	Doz.	22	0
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made	„	22	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	„	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	„	22	0
Real Scotch Shetland Lambs-wood, pure wool	„	25	0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	„	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.		Rs.	a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Pair	3	12
Ribbed Merino Heather mixtures, a superior article	„	4	8
BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.			
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	6 for	12	0
Angola Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for	30	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	6 for	30	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for	36	0
Grey Lambs-wool Vests, very warm	6 for	36	0
PANTS.			
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for	30	0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for	33	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for	45	0
Grey Scotch Lambs-wool, very warm	6 for	33	0
Out sizes, Rs. 6 extra per ½ doz. Vests and Pants.			
CARDIGAN JACKETS.			
The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ...... Rs. 10 8 and		12	0
Warm Mufflers		2	0
DRESSING GOWNS.			
Best White Turkish	Each	15	8
Best Brown Turkish	„	25	0
Oxford Cloth, the Genuine Article	„	10	8
Fancy Flannels and Fancy Tweed......Rs. 20 to		30	0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in Inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in Inches.

THORPE & CO.,
HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACQUA DI FELSINA (BIANCA).

AN INVOICE of this delicious Perfume has just been received from the maker, Mr. C. Casamorati, of Bologna. It is superior in every respect to Eau-de-Cologne and in Italian society is the most popular of all perfumes.

ACQUA DI FELSINA (ROSSA).

A TOILET EXTRACT of the softest fragrance imparts to water refreshing and medicinal properties of the most valuable kind. Forms a milk which is the best of all applications for the complexion, removing freckles and preserving the skin pure, soft, and elastic.

Per bottle, Bianca or Rossa, Re. 1-4.
Per packet containing 3 bottles of each, Rs. 7.

KEMP and Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

THE following comprise the most recent instruments:—

FOR FARADIZATION.
- Magneto-Electric Machines.
- Do. do. do. with Dials.

FOR VOLTA FARADIZATION.
- Gaiffe's Pocket Voltaic Battery and Coil.
- Smaller do. do. do. do.
- Spamer's Voltaic Battery and Coil.
- Arnold's do. do. do.
- Voltaic Batteries and Coils by other makers.

FOR PURE VOLTAIZATION. (The Constan Current.)
- Gaiffe's 48 Celled Battery.
- Gaiffe's 24 do. do.
- Gaiffe's 9 do. do.
- Le Clanche's 6 do. do.
- Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain Bands.

RHEOPHORES.
- Gaiffe's complete Set, in mahogany case.

Price lists on application.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE MANILLAS.

A VERY fine parcel has just been received of No. 2 CIGARS, in boxes of 250 each.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the Canara Circle. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem. Apply to the PRESIDENT of the Local Fund Board, Mangalore, before the 15th December, 1883.

J. STURROCK,
President.

Canara Circle, Local Fund Board's Office, Mangalore, 16th November, 1883.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DINNER will be held in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL on the 30th instant, at 7-45 p. m. Scotchmen wishing to attend, should send their names and the number of their guests to the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 27th instant.

G. WATERS,
A. MORRISON.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS will be received on board H. M. S. EURYALUS in Bombay Harbour up to noon on the 30th November 1883, and at Calcutta up to noon on the 20th December 1883, for the PURCHASE of H. M. S. LONDON.

2. The Vessel is a Wooden line of battle ship, unfit for further service at Sea, length 215 feet, breadth 50 feet, tons 4,375 and is now lying at moorings off Zanzibar. She will be sold, exclusive of her Condensing Boilers, Tools and Machinery; but the Naval Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

3. The purchaser will be required to deposit 25 per cent. of the purchase money and to complete the sale and take possession about the end of January 1884, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the sale cancelled.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, invento of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE,
28, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA..................LESSEE.

UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF

His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay,

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

OF

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER,

THE MOST DEXTEROUS

THAUMATURGIC ESCAMOTEUR

of the age, in his extraordinary

Fascinating Evolutions,

HASELMAYER'S WONDERS,

Including a choice and varied Collection of Dexterity,

Assisted by

MADAME HASELMAYER.

THE DELIGHTFUL LITTLE EDUCATED

BIRDS AND MICE,

IN THEIR PERFORMANCES,

THE EXQUISITE MUSIC OF THE

STYLOCARFE,

OR

TRONDUENMIPHILIPENOTRASCOMOMENTA,

An Instrument invented by the Professor; and many other equally astonishing

ESCAMOTAGE,

from the Professor's Bulky Cabinet.

The audience are assured that the Agents employed in these demonstrations are entirely under the control of the Professor; and that they need not be alarmed at anything they may witness, no matter how extraordinary it may seem.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls........Rs. 3 | Pit ....Re. 1

Pit ,, ... ,, 2 | Back Seats ....As. 8

Children, Soldiers, Men-of-War's Men in uniform, half price to first and second seats only.

Box tickets admitting four, Rs. 12; on family tickets amounting to Rs. 20, or above this amount, about 20 per cent. discount will be allowed.

Seats may be reserved, boxes secured and family tickets obtained only at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SACCONE'S SHERRY—Rs. 21 per doz.

MAXGREGER'S CARLOWITZ, selected, just received into stock.

CAMUSET CHAMPAGNE, very dry, quarts and pints.

SCOTCH WHISKIES of the finest qualities at from Rs. 20 per doz. quarts.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Sole Agents.

28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MACKIE AND CO.'S WHISKY.

WE have just received a small Consignment of this celebrated WHISKY. It is very well known in regimental messes and Government House, Calcutta.

Very old Special..............Rs. 25-8 per dozen.

Very old Laphroay............ ,, 22-8 per dozen.

Sample bottle can be had at the same rate.

A Trial is Solicited.

MORENAS AND CO.,
15, Meadow-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, called for the 12th instant, but not held for want of a quorum of members, will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m. on MONDAY, 26th instant, for the consideration of the recommendations of the Committees appointed to report, on the subject of Local Self-Government, and the amendments of the Municipal Acts.

SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER,
Actg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and
Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 24th Nov. 1883.

KHAKI FOR THE ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

THE Attention of Contractors is invited to the advertisement of this Office in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 13th November, 1883, page 1357, Part II., calling for TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,00,000 Yards DRILL KHAKI, country-made, samples whereof can be had on application.

Amount of earnest-money required ....Rs. 2,930

,, of security ,, ... ,, 11,718

Present rate Rs. 0 6 3 per yard delivered free at Madras

A. E. SEARLES, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Dept., Madras, 17th November, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

REDUCTION in the RATE for GRAIN and SEEDS, &c., from Stations beyond Jabalpur and Nagpur.

On and after the first of December next, the rate for Grain, Myrabollams, Common Seeds and other articles, which are usually charged at the Grain rates booked *from* Stations beyond Jabalpur and Nagpur *to* Bombay will be Rs. 0-9-6 per Maund.

This rate will be applicable to consignments of any weight.

ED. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1883.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers, for their durability, elegance and cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans their excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any seaport town, at favourable rate for freight, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

2, Meadow-street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

TO LET, on the Ridge, Malabar-hill, from 1st December next, a good, comfortable Bungalow, with an upper-storied bedroom. For rent and other particulars apply Undersigned.

FOR SALE
ARRIVED PER S.S. "GOA."

1 Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent Hood in very good order. Price moderate.

2 Miniature Circular-fronted Broughams, very light, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

Information regarding buying and selling Horses, Carriages, Furniture, &c., &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

J. NEUBERG'S

INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!

OF

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high-class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	,, 19 0	,, 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 1	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
Do. No. 2	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
NONPAREIL	,, 15 0	,, 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
REGALIA	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 2 12
LONDRES	,, 22 0	,, 2 8
FAVORITAS	,, 20 0	,, 2 4
PRINCIPES	,, 18 0	,, 2 0
CONCHAS	,, 18 0	,, 2 0

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE VEERUMGAUM SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per share in the above company is made payable on or before the TENTH of December 1883, to the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. KEVULDASS TRIKUMDASS at Bombay, Ahmedabad, or Veerumgaum.

On all unpaid calls interest at the rate of 9 of per cent. per annum will be charged.

Provisional certificates are now ready and can be exchanged for Bankers' receipts by application to the Agents at Veerumgaum.

By order of the Board of Directors
WHITTLE & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

LAST SIX NIGHTS.

PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

MARCH	Fest	Leonhardt.
OVERTURE	Lodiska	Cherubin.
VALSE	Tout a Vous	Waldteufel.
POTPOURRIE	Grand Duchess	Offenbach.
POLKA	Lach	Seifert.
DUETTO	Masnadiere	Verdi.
	PARTIE II.	
OVERTURE	Zanyra	Herald.
QUADRILLE	La femme a Papa	Metra.
VALSE	Osterreich Ungarn	Kela-Bellar.
GALOP	Restauration	Fassbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY, One Rupee.

Commencing at 9 p. m.

Supper always kept ready after the entertainment.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SEWING MACHINES are the simplest, latest improved, the cheapest, the most durable, and convenient in the world for families, simstresses, milliners, shoe and harness-makers, &c. Price lists and full particulars, post free. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chief Office in India, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Perosbaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

ESPLANADE FAIR.—Reserved Seat Tickets can be had at the ticket-office adjoining Block D.

JUST RECEIVED a large Consignment of Championship Regulation Lawn-Tennis Balls, Catgut and Silk-sewn. Rs. 8 per dozen.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.—Beautiful designs; 8 or 12 sent to Mofussil per V. P. P., for Rs. 2.—Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby-row, Fort.

BILLIARDS.—This evening a match of 1,000 up will be played between Cassum, the Mahomedan Champion, and an amateur, play commencing at 9 p.m.

WANTED, a good strong Arab HORSE or WALER for Victoria about 14-2½ in height. Trial and Vets.' Certificate required. Apply "M. L." care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED Japanese Satin Embroidered Hanging Screens; Muslin Screens with Birds and Flowers, and other Curiosities. P. C. KHARAS, 30, Apollo-street.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned has removed his Office to No. 2 Bell-lane. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA.

NEW ARRIVALS.—Gent's Linen Collars, Cuffs' Scarfs, Neckties, Braces, Shooting-hats, Helmets, Felt Hats in all shapes and qualities. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-st.

A SUB-EDITOR is open to an engagement. Terms moderate. Address X., care of MANAGER of this paper.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6; Pints Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

HOT PATTIES, Ice-creams, Tea, Coffee, Biscuits of sorts, Pastry, Cakes, Iced Drinks, &c., &c., at Tea and Coffee House, Bell Lane, Fort.

LADIES' FRENCH KID BOOTS & SHOES, For style and durability they cannot be surpassed. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season, good White French Kid Gloves. For Gentlemen at Rs. 2-4 per pair, cash. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INVALID PORT.—The increasing demand from sick persons and medical practitioners is the confidential proof of its efficacy and excellence.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, a European BAND MASTER, a kneiler Hallman preferred. Apply stating terms and enclosing testimonials to the Band President, 25th Bo. Light Infantry, Bhuj, Cutch.

NOW READY.—Large size photographs taken in connection with T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit to Bombay. Rs. 2 per copy cash. TAURINES & TOWNSHEND, 67, Medow-street, Bombay.

WESTWARD HO!—A Married couple will take charge of a few boys, both Colleges within walking distance. Reference given and required. Address "MEDICUS," Clover Bank, Northam, Devon.

INDIAN JEWELLERY AND SHAWLS.—Good selection of Indian Foolkaries for Purdah, Old curiosities, Indian and Persian. Jeypur Enamelled and Jam Jewellery and Silver Work of all kinds HURJEE MULL and Co., next to SOUNDY and Co

FOR SALE, 1 second-hand Steel Boiler. 30' by 7' by Messrs, Hick Hargreaves and Company. 1 Cart Weighing Machine to weigh 5 tons by Pooley, (Brand new). 1 Cop Breaking Machine by Tatham and Company (new). Apply to the MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ESPLANADE FAIR.—PEARSE'S REFRESHMENT BUFFET is opposite the MARINE BATTALION LINES, and near Elphinstone College.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 17th instant, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 per share will be PAID to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on that date, on production of share certificates, at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 26th November, 1883.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the STATIONERY required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL CO., LD., CALCUTTA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEROY AND ELEVEN PRECEDING GOVERNORS GENERAL.

THE Company's Hotel is situated close to Government House, the Telegraph and Post Offices; and Tram cars run constantly to and from the Exhibition, which is only ten minutes' walk from the Hotel.

The Hotel has just been thoroughly renovated, and the furniture and fittings renewed. The Dining Room, laid throughout with marble, is unusually spacious. A Ladies, Drawing Room, as also a Music Room, furnished by the well known firm of Lazarus & Co., have been provided. The Piano, specially constructed for the Company by Brinsmead & Sons, is a magnificent instrument.

There is a Reading Room laid with Minton's tiles; also a comfortable Billiard Room.

The Reading, Drawing and Billiard Rooms open out on an unusually spacious Verandah, 240 feet in length, which overlooks Old Court House Street and the grounds of Government House.

There is a Telephone on the premises, communicating with all the principal houses of business, the Exhibition, &c., &c.

The CUISINE will be under the superintendence of Monsieur Bocart, late Chief to the Governor of Madras, and the "Albemarle," London. He will be assisted by his deputy, Monsieur Ziegler.

The Table d'Hote is unusually liberal, and the Company's stock of Wines and Spirits, which has been lately replenished, will be found of the very best brands obtainable, and moderately priced.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION RATES.
(Commencing 1st December.)

Single Room (if available)	.. .. ..	Rs. 16 a day.
Two Gentlemen in a room	.. .. ..	14 each.
Married couples	.. .. ..	28 a day.
Private suites	.. .. .. from Rs.	48 to 60 ,,

The above rates are subject to a CASH discount of 25 per cent. if residents remain for upwards of a month. And this discount will be available to all CONSTITUENTS of the Hotel, for whatever period they may remain.

NO EXTRAS.

The above rates are inclusive of Ice, lights, attendance, hot water, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EDEN THEATRE.

PROPRIETOR.................JOHN WILSON.

Lessee and Manager..................Denbigh Newton.

Stage Manager..........................R. Lewis.

Business Manager......................Percy Bullen.

Scenic Artist ....Herr M. Freyberger.

HUGE, UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

OF THE CELEBRATED

AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES.

THE BURLESQUE

BELL-RINGING

OF

MOODIE AND DARROW BROS.

Pronounced by all to be alone worthy a visit.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26,

The above Company will appear in the following attractive

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

Overture (Remembrance of Home)	Froliques.
Comic (Bright Light)	M. Darrow.
Ballad (Keep one little Kiss)	Miss Nelly Shaw.
Comic (Macarthy's Mare)	J. Moodie.
Ditty (Toothpick and Crutch)	G. Carter.
Ballad (Kiss the baby once for me)	Miss Alice Belmont.
Jubilee (Old Aunt Jemima)	R. Lewis.

SELECTED BALLAD "THE WHITE SQUALL"

DENBIGH NEWTON.

Grand Finale.

Prof. LOLO on the TRAPEZE.

Statue Clog Tournament,

MOODIE AND DARROW BROTHERS.

R. LEWIS

In his character song,

"Over the Hill to the Poor House."

G. H. CARTER,

AND HIS TALKING BANJO.

The Laughable Farce entitled

"The Troublesome Bell-ringers,"

MOODIE & DARROW BROTHERS.

The whole to conclude with the Side-splitting Extravaganza, on H.M.S. PINAFORE, entitled,

PIN—A—4

(IN BLACK)

Note the Cast of Characters.

Lieut. Hon. Sir Jos. Half and Half, M.L.B.	R. Lewis.
Capt. Cork O. Ram (of the Mud Scow)	Denbigh Newton.
Ralph Haystack, A. B. Z.	S. Darrow.
Bob Billstay (Boatswain)	M. Darrow.
Dead Dick Eye	G. H. Carter.
Josephine (the Captain's Doughty Daughter)	Miss Alice Belmont.
Hebe (Sir Joseph's First Cousin)	Miss Nelle Shaw.
Sally the Cook	Miss R. Atwood.
Little Buttertub	J. Moody.

Sisters, Cousins, Sailors, &c., &c.

LOCAL HITS. MIRTH AND MUSIC.

FUN WITHOUT OFFENCE FUN.

AGITATION AT 9 O'CLOCK.

See Programme for particulars.

PRICES.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Re. 1; Back Seats as. 8.

Children under 12, half price to all classes.

Doors open at 8-30; curtain to rise at 9 precisely.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

SECOND WEEK OF MIRTH AND FUN.

BEWILDERING WONDERS ON HORSE-BACK

by a baby 6 years old.

A living lump of Flesh and Blood, 8 years old twisting the body in a marvellous way, difficult for human eyes to believe.

LARGEST TROUPE OF HORSES, DOGS, AND MONKEYS.

A SIGHT NOVEL IN ITSELF.

Prices as usual, and Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

PRICE LIST OF

AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toe Irons to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.

Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC PORTFOLIO.

Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.

Price Rs. 650.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Pannelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves, six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia 8 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN," Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Voix Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant, Forte I, Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 5 octaves, without stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.

Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two Foot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.

Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.

If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.

These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.

French-polished Case, Rs 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.

French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room, In plain oak Case. Rs. 550.

French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Band, 4th King's Own, Esplanade, evening.

Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Eden Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 23rd:—Orion (s), from Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 24th:—Bhownuggur (s), for Bhownuggur; Punjaub (s), Kurrachee, &c. Yesterday:—Adowa (s), for Jeddah.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cathay left the dock on the 23rd, and the s.s. Venetia entered on Saturday.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Schubert	Suppé.
Selection	Ariel	Bach.
Valse	Southern Breeze	Meissler
Fantasia	Jacobite	Gassner.
Valse	Les Patineurs	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Le Charme	Le Thiere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE FAIR.—The fair on the Esplanade was illuminated for the last time last evening. To-day, we understand, the work of removal will be commenced.

THE EDEN THEATRE.—There was a good house at this theatre on Saturday night to witness the first performance of the clever minstrel troupe sent over by Mr. Wilson from Calcutta.

PROFESSOR HASELMAYER'S ENTERTAINMENT.—It will be seen from our advertisements that Professor Haselmayer gives the first of his novel performances at the Gaiety Theatre this evening.

LOST.—Succaram Bhow, residing at Cowasjee Patel-street, Khetwady, reported to the police on Friday last that his wife dropped a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 75, from her wrist, somewhere between the New Secretariat buildings and the Fair at the Esplanade.

A JUVENILE PICK-POCKET.—A Mahomedan lad, aged twelve years, named Joosub Oosman, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing one anna and nine pies from the pocket of Aga Ali Abdool Ubib at the Esplanade on the previous night. He was sentenced to be flogged three stripes with a rattan, and was further ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

PICK-POCKETS AT THE ESPLANADE FAIR.—Mrs. Woodham reported to the police on Friday last that, whilst amongst the crowd at the Fair on the Esplanade, her pocket was picked of her purse, containing currency notes and cash, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 25.—Mr. J. A. Roach, who resides at the General Post Office, also reported on the same day that his pocket was picked, whilst in a crowd in the same place, of a purse containing currency notes, cash, and a ring of the collective value of Rs. 81.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday evening last on the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown, found drowned in the Sankiee Tank. The body was much decomposed; there were no external marks of violence on it. It was dressed in a *bundee* and *dhotur*. The body was apparently that of a middle-aged Hindoo of the labouring class. A verdict of found drowned was recorded.

MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.—Ebrahim Samuel, a muccadum in the service of Dhurumsey Jetha, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of making a false declaration regarding a box containing sulphuric acid (which he described as glassware), for transmission by the G. I. P. Railway to Poona, from the Byculla railway station, on or about the 25th ultimo. He was fined Rs. 50.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.—Dhakoo Arjoon, a police constable of the A Division, Fort, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. A. H. Plunkett of criminally misappropriating two and-a-quarter yards of turkey-red cotton cloth, valued at 8 annas, the property of Jewajee Ismaljee, a Borah contractor, who supplied sundry materials to the Government Dockyard for the recent decorations there. He was fined Rs. 10, in default to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VIJLIBAI MEMORIAL FOUNTAINS.—It will be remembered that, on the 28th July last, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, opened for public use, near the Null Bazaar, one of the two drinking-fountains presented to the city by our well-known Municipal Corporator, Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas, in memory of his late daughter Vijlibai. A similar fountain, designed by Mr. Rienzi Walton, is now to be erected in a spot where it will prove a boon to thousands of thirsty mill-hands, at the junction of the Haines, Clark, and Arthur roads on the Byculla Flats. Mr. Gokuldas has entitled himself to the thanks of thousands of the poorest classes, whose comfort he has consulted in providing these drinking-fountains.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mombadavie on the body of Wallee, woman, aged about 50 or 60 years. Deceased lived at Chuckla, with her son who is a dobie named Narayen Mooljee. For the last seven years she was out of her mind, but was not violent, she had to be fed like a child and frequently strayed away from the house. Yesterday morning her dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in the Mombadavie tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in the Mombadavie Tank.

FIRE AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—On Saturday, about midnight, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, adjoining a large chawl which was used for storing rope, yarns, and sundry other articles belonging to a Parsee contractor and situated near the Bombay Gas Works at Chinchpoogly. The fire spread rapidly and consumed a greater portion of the chawl which contained the property of the Parsee contractor. On the alarm being raised, telephone messages were at once sent to the principal fire brigade stations, when the steam fire engines, together with a number of manual engines from Byculla, Pydownee, and the Fort repaired to the scene. The new manual engine was first brought to play upon the burning mass of huts, and within an hour after, the fire was got under, when it was found unnecessary to use the steam fire engines: consequently they were not brought into requisition. There were also a number of European and native police officers, who with their united efforts succeeded in preventing the flames spreading further, but the burnt embers kept smouldering up to 8 a.m. yesterday morning. The fire is said to have originated from sparks from a fire-place igniting a heap of dry grass which was lying close by the hut occupied bya Purdasee watchman, belonging to the Parsee contractor. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 3,500. While the Byculla steam fire engine was proceeding to the scene of the fire, with a pair of horses one of the horses suddenly dropped down dead on the Parell road.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Crishna Gunoo a labourer aged thirty-five years. Deceased on the 30th ultimo was found by the police lying on the footpath near the Tramway stables at Colaba. He had a large bleeding wound over the inner ankle of the right foot, and was apparently under the influence of liquor and not able to give an account of himself. He was removed to the hospital, and appears to have stated that he was knocked down and run over by a gharry, but could not state what kind of a gharry it was. He died from the effects of the injury. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following a wound of the ankle, inflicted on him by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a vehicle.

PRESS HONOURS.—The other day at Kurrachee a dinner was given at the Sind Club to Mr. A. Macdonald, Editor of the *Sind Gazette*, on the eve of his departure to take up the appointment of Assistant Editor of the *Pioneer*. Colonel C. F. Boulton, Collector of Kurrachee, presided; and among the other gentlemen present were Colonel G. C. Grant, Sessions Judge; Mr. B. F. Finch, Deputy Director of the Indo-European Telegraph; Mr. Edgerley, C.S.; Mr. F. C. Constable, Public Prosecutor: Mr. James Grant, Agent of the Bank of Bombay; Mr. J. Cornwall, Postmaster-General; Major Simpson, Superintendent of Police; Major Higginson, R.A.; Mr. A. Boileau, R.A.; Mr A. McHinch; Mr. Gillespie, A.V.D.; Mr. H. E. Watson; Mr. James Currie; Mr. C. Chetheam, Agra Bank; Mr. Portlock; Mr. W. G. Mackenzie; and Dr. Peacocke. Colonel Boulton proposed the health of the guest, in an effective speech. Mr. Macdonald, in replying, said that Sind was commonly regarded as a howling wilderness, and Kurrachee as a kind of Oriental "Back-of-beyond." To his surprise, he had discovered in Sind one of the healthiest and pleasantest nooks in India; he had found a flourishing port of infinite promise, and a people second to none for energy, heartiness, hospitality, and enterprise. Mr. James Grant spoke of the aid Mr. Macdonald had rendered him as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. The speeches were followed by some excellent singing.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER.

ON Saturday last the adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Raghoo Bajaba was resumed at the Coroner's bungalow, Clare-road, Byculla.

Rashun Ali Assad Ali, Police Jemadar No. 7 of the Detective Branch Bombay Police, deposed that on the 29th of last month, from information he received, he went to a town called Kurmulla in the Sholapore Collectorate, in company with Jemadar Mia Jan of the A Division, Bombay Police, and a woman named Oomee. With the assistance of the Fouzdar of Kurmulla they arrested Appa Soobana in the village of Sowdee, Sholapore Collectorate, while taking his meal in his brother's house; and subsequently, from certain information given by Appa Soobana, he (witness) telegraphed to Bombay and got the man present, Raghoo Succaram, arrested.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, stated that on the 22nd October last he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Raghoo Bajaba at the Morgue, Cammateepoora. The body was quite decomposed. The deceased had been about 25 years of age. There were no external marks of violence on the body, with the exception that the lobe of the right ear was torn. He removed the stomach with its contents, about 6 ounces in quantity. This he placed in a battle, together with the stomach, and forwarded the same, sealed, through his assistant, Sewjee Nagoo, to Surgeon-Major Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, at the Grant Medical College. From the *post-mortem* appearances, Dr. Smith was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia from drowning, but that the ear was torn while deceased was alive.

Dr. J. B. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser to Government, deposed to having received from Police Apothecary Sewjee Nagoo two sealed bottles marked with the name Raghoo Bajaba, and labelled the one as containing the stomach and contents, and the other as containing portions of the liver and spleen. He had examined the contents of the two bottles. That labelled as containing portions of the liver and spleen contained portions of solid viscera. He was unable to detect the presence of any poisonous substance in the contents of this bottle. The bottle contained a stomach and about six ounces by measure of pasty matter, apparently partly digested animal and vegetable food. On applying to the contents of the bottle a suitable process of analysis he succeeded in extracting therefrom a minute quantity of an organic alkaloid. On making a solution of the alkaloid and applying the same to the eye, he found it to cause wide dilation of the pupil, that is to say, an effect similar to that produced by a solution of *dhatura*. The quantity of alkaloid extracted was very minute.

The jury returned the following verdict by a majority of five to four:—"That the death of Raghoo Bajaba was caused by his having been thrown into the Nacoda's Tank by Appa Soobana, whereby he was drowned, and under such circumstances that the act of Appa Soobana was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

GUNGA and Rumma, Hindoo women, were charged, the first prisoner with having on the 17th September last caused one Ooma to miscarry, and the second prisoner with having abetted the offence.

Mr. K. T. Telang, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended.

It appeared that the woman Ooma, who is the daughter of the second prisoner, had been living apart from her husband for the past two years. In September last Ooma being *enciente*, the first prisoner was induced to give her certain medicines to procure a miscarriage, in consideration of a sum of money to be paid for her services. The medicine which was given to Ooma brought on severe illness, and the police being made aware of the circumstances of the case, then came in and took the patient to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

After Dr. Sydney Smith, Dr. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser to Government, and Dr. Dhunjeeshaw Parukh, surgeon in charge of the Obstetric Institution, along with some other witnesses, had been examined for the prosecution, his lordship charged the jury.

The jury having returned a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners, his lordship sentenced the first prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the second to one year.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE JUDGES.

REMARKING on the split between the Governor and the Judges, the *Englishman* of Thursday says:—"It would be premature, in the present state of our information, to pass any definitive judgment on the merits of the misunderstanding between the Governor and the Judges of the High Court of Bombay. But, if Sir James Fergusson's position in the matter is no better than it is represented to be in our telegram, it would certainly seem that he has been guilty of most lamentable want of judgment, while the Judges have shown no more than a due regard for the dignity of their high office. Before convenience can be pleaded as a ground for interfering with an old custom in such a way as to lower the prestige of the judicial branch of the Government, it must be shown in what way circumstances have so changed as to create a difficulty which was not discovered by previous Governors. It is not, apparently, contended that any such change has taken place."

THE *Pioneer* says:—"Sir James Fergusson has already acquired an unenviable reputation for impulsiveness and eccentricity, and his latest outbreak is worthy of the Angry Boy in *The Alchemist*. The Sir Anthony Absolute of Bombay has quarrelled with the High Court Judges, and has turned them out of doors. It seems that at the Governor's levée, the Judges have hitherto occupied a place of honour on the platform, at the right hand of His Excellency. But at last year's levée, Sir James thought the platform too crowded, and made the Judges, with the exception of the Chief Justice, stand below, facing him, among the crowd. This was borne at the time, but the other day Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, wrote to the Governor requesting that they might be allowed to occupy their old places. This His Excellency first politely and then peremptorily refused, adding that non-attendance at the levée would preclude him from receiving the Judges at Government House. If Sir James imagined that this childish and gratuitous threat would bring the Judges to their senses, he was mistaken. It is our old friend Absolute to the life. "Objection? Let him object if dare. No, no, Mrs. Malaprop, Jack knows that the least demur puts me in a frenzy directly. My process was always very simple,—in their younger days, 'twas 'Jack do this';—if he demurred I knocked him down—and if he grumbled at that I always sent him out of the room." Banishment is a very convenient method of getting rid of troublesome people who bore you about their rights and precedence; but it may be well to remind Sir James Fergusson that there is a possibility of his isolating himself altogether. It would hardly be a pleasant fate to be left to occupy Government House in solitary grandeur."

THE *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"There can be no question to our thinking that Sir James Fergusson has put himself entirely in the wrong. The Judges of the High Court occupy the highest position in the land under the Local Governments, and it was as unfair to ask them to take an interior position at a public ceremony, as it was discourteous to do so without any preliminary notice. In addition to this, the room in the Bombay Secretariat where the annual levée is held has served its purpose until now without any inconvenience being felt; and surely, if during the last two years it has become too pinched to hold the eight or ten Judges of the High Courts in their usual place, the best arrangement would have been to move to another hall, and not to have subjected an important body of officials to a public indignity. * * * The only remedy is for His Excellency to withdraw from the false position in which he has placed himself,—a position which is hopelessly untenable,—for no question of convenience could ever justify forcing on a body of high officials an 'invidious distinction' of so marked a character."

THE *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 23:—"The rupture between the Governor of Bombay and the High Court Judges is a topic which furnishes material for discussion. The Calcutta Bench and Bar are the strongest in India—did not Mr. John Bright give them credit for raising the greatest political storm in India which the present generation has seen?—and their sympathies are wholly and entirely with the Bombay Judges. Their action is regarded as dignified and worthy of the best traditions, and Sir James Fergusson's attitude is looked upon as untenable."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE JUDGES.

Native Opinion:—The distance that exists between the Queen and the Judges who hold commissions from her is obviously greater than that between the Governor and the Judges here, both of whom obtain their commissions from Her Majesty. The Governor, though he be a representative of the Queen, is neither the sovereign nor her Viceroy, and can't expect to occupy the same relative position which Royalty occupies in England. And again if Sir James represents the Majesty of England, the judges equally represent the Majesty of the Law, and stand in a sense even on a higher platform. Sir James not only fails completely to justify his action with reference to the High Court Judges, but he in his letter makes the weakness of his own case as plain as could have been wished by the most violent partizan of the injured side. For ourselves, we generally are indifferent to storms in teapots when they relate to matters of etiquette only and do not influence any more important considerations. But the present question is of a far higher import. Taking the circumstances of this country into consideration, we hold that the Judicial Bench ought never to be allowed to be lowered an inch in public estimation, and everything which lowers its dignity, even though perhaps only in appearance, ought to be avoided with the most scrupulous care. The executive here is already overstrong and the people feel it, and the judiciary is the only counter-balance to it both in the eye of the public and the constitution of the Government. For ages [illegible] past, we have been accustomed to look up [illegible] to the peoples' Bench in this country as th[illegible] champion of the rights against th[illegible] invasion by an ardent and pushing executive, and whenever danger clouded the horizon, the people one and all instinctively as it were retired behind this bulwark. If this august body occupying such an important place be treated by the head of the executive in this shabby fashion, the people too will begin to lose their faith in the dignity and independence of the Bench, and the dangers which the Acting Chief Justice anticipates are by no means all which will slowly but certainly arise. It is therefore to be hoped that Sir James may now perceive his mistake and alter a course full of peril to the cause of good goverment in India.

THE *Indian Spectator*:—It is obviously important that the true relation of our Courts of Law to the other branches of the administration should be recognised, and that no act of the Executive, affecting the independence of Courts, should be acquiesced in, if it is desired that the country is to be subject to a Reign of Law, and not to a rule, however beneficent, which can not independently of the Law. A people *may* be happy under a pure despotism, if that despotism is pure and good; but a despotism tempered by the presence of Civil Courts is much more likely to secure practical freedom in the enjoyment of private rights. Thus considered, we cannot guard the honour of our High Court too jealously. To lower the Judges who preside at the Court in public estimation by assigning them a place at State ceremonials lower than people had been accustomed to see them occupy would, even where no personal discourtesy was intended—as we are sure it was *not* in this instance—be clearly a step in the wrong direction. Unfortunately, the tendency of the Executive has, for a long time, been to exhibit a certain jealousy of the authority of the Courts. There may be no great danger to apprehend so long as Sir James Fergusson remains at the head of Goverument; but a less conscientious ruler may not scruple to take advantage of any concession the Judges might yield now on personal grounds. This would be a misfortune, and so far we are bound to uphold the action of the High Court Judges. But the less said and done to accentuate the difference between the Executive and the Judiciary, the better. In the interests of good government it is necessary that there should be harmony, so far as may be, between all branches of the administration. In spite of what has occurred, we have every reason to believe that both parties are anxious that matters should be brought to a speedy settlement. Something has been said during the week as to the Judges having threatened His Excellency, because they said or hinted that they could not attend the levée except on the old footing. Now, every intimation of a disagreeable purpose may be called a threat, but the mere name is nothing. To menace a man with a thrashing is a gross insult; to threaten that you won't buy his photograph is no proper ground of offence. The threat proper is of some injury or disgrace; and thus considered it is His Excellency alone who appears to have played the part of a wolf, though certainly not to the meekest of lambs. Arguments of general considerateness and courtesy are advanced in vain in order to refute or excuse specific acts of rudeness or arrogance. That our Governor is well-meaning and conscientious, and in manners a polished gentleman, no one for a moment doubts. But that at times he betrays an arbitrary temper is equally certain; witness the debate on the Mowra Bill which is not yet forgotten. As a fact, His Excellency has, in the present instance, fulminated a decree of what amounts to social ostracism against seven gentlemen who differed from him on a point of ceremonial. It was their duty to maintain the honour of the High Court, and having a strong opinion on the position assigned to it in their persons, it would be absurd to say they committed a crime against the State or against Society in trying to get an evil remedied, stating exactly what their view was and what it bound them to. Attendance on a levée has never that we know of been prescribed as a duty of legal or religation. The Judges might be absent when they would, and when circumstances threatened, which would prevent their attendance, it was infinitely more courteous and considerate to say distinctly what they meant than to simply abstain without any reason given, like a child in sulks.

THE *Bombay Chronicle*:—The little disagreement between the Governor and the Judges of the High Court, of which the public became aware late on Monday afternoon, has caused sincere regret to all, who for the sake of the public interest wish the best harmony to prevail between the principal functionaries of the State. The particulars of the disagreement, as given in the published correspondence taking place between His Excellency the Governor and the Acting Chief Justice, show that certain portion of the arrangement, re the holdings of his levée, ordered by the former for the convenience of himself and the public, has been considered by the Judges as tending to lower them in the public estimation. But on a close scrutiny of the *pros* and *cons* of the case, as set forth by both the parties, it would appear that, as the head of the State, H. E. the Governor, when ordering the arrangement and assigning places to the heads of departments under his Government, had been acting in strict conformity with clearly laid down rules and well-known English practice. The Acting Chief Justice as the head of his department was assigned his proper place and the other judges theirs in the order of their ranks, in the same manner as the heads and subordinates of the other departments. There appears nothing in the arrangement to justify the objection to it on the score of its tending to lower the Judges in the public estimation as has been alleged. At any rate the said objection appears to be far-fetched and untenable. The disagreement, however, when it unhappily arose, should have been quietly made the subject of a reference for authoritative decision to the Secretary of State without any party doing aught leading to any unpleasant tension of the hitherto existing relations and proverbial good understanding between the head of the State and the Judges of the High Court. It is a pity the Acting Chief Justice began giving, as it seems to many, an unhappy turn to the discussion, very probably without meaning it, and forced His Excellency the Governor, in justice to His Excellency's position, to resent the same as mildly as he could under the circumstances. It is a great solace to all, however, that matters were after all not suffered to go to that extreme which they at one time threatened to do. We trust that the little disagreement or difference of opinion that has now arisen will be soon arranged to the satisfaction of all concerned, so as to preclude the possibility of any further disturbance in the amicable relations and happy understandings which have so long characterised the attitude towards one another of the Governor and Judges of the Chief Court of Justice in Bombay.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:—A serious quarrel between the Governor of a province and the High Court Judges must be a very interesting event. Such an occurrence, if ever, has rarely occurred in India. During the early part of the Company's reign, it is said that the Governor-General was summoned by the Supreme Court to appear as witness in a criminal case. His Excellency declined to attend, and thereupon a warrant was issued upon him. The Governor-General was mightily offended, and he sent a letter to the Judges of the Supreme Court that if they would again bother his Excellency with their summonses and warrants, he would cause them to be arrested by the military and deported to England. The Judges were silenced and the warrant immediately withdrawn. Minor differences have no doubt now and then occurred between the Governors and the High Court Judges. It was we believe during the time of Sir George Campbell that the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court had a strong controversy with the Lieutenant Governor as to the superiority of their position; and the judicial head of the land had at last to confess that he was an inferior personage compared with the exalted executive head of the province. A similar occurrence has just taken place at Bombay. * * * The matter has no doubt caused a great scandal in Bombay, and is likely to be brought before the Secretary of State for final disposal, but in spite of Sir James Fergusson's unpopularity, we think the High Court Judges will at last go to the wall and the executive head will triumph over the judicial.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE *Indian Spectator*:—When Sir James Fergusson, more as representative than ruler of the people, as he generously hinted, extended to the Prince the right hand of loyal hospitality, the citizens of Bombay sanctioned the compact by a chorus of hearty applause. And as the royal party came in full view the enthusiasm of the masses found vent in deafening cheers interspersed, we are told, by spontaneous outbursts, half of appeal, half of compliment, "We want more Lord Ripons." The demonstration of Wednesday evening must have been a lesson to those of our halting patriots and lip-loyalists who always consult their own convenience or interest before public sentiment in affairs of this kind. The arrival of the Duke of Connaught is rightly looked upon as an epoch in the history of India. This is the first time a Prince of the Blood makes India his temporary home, the scene of his professional duties. During his residence His Royal Highness will have wide opportunities, both of observation and active benevolence. While sympathising with the difficulties of his fellow-exiles he may show in his own person how much these difficulties have been exaggerated. He may also see for himself how much greater sympathy is due to the subject races. His Royal Highness will be able to judge about most matters on the spot, and may prove a valuable guide to those whose desire to promote the welfare of the Indian population is often curbed for want of correct information. And if the Duchess enjoys her sojourn in the country, as we hope and pray she may, India is likely to become the fashionable winter resort of the aristocracy of Europe. The arrival of the Duke and Duchess raises higher hopes than have yet been breathed by the native press. Well my Benjamin Disraeli smile in his grave as he contemplates the possible realisation of his magnificent dream!

Bombay Chronicle:—It surpassed all previous manifestations of similar sort. All sects and ranks of Her Majesty's subjects have by their excellent behaviour once more proved to the British nation and the world at large how heartily they appreciate the benefits of the benign British rule which the Queen-Empress represents, and how they repay for the blessing of that rule by their loyalty and devotion to the throne. Let the other potentates on the earth take a note of the spontaneous doings of the citizens of Bombay during the last few days as being the signs of how the people of India whom those citizens are but a few genui[illegible], of [illegible] representatives, would respond, in case [illegible] need, to Her Britannic Majesty's call to [illegible] and by her against all the world.

THE [illegible] social advantages to be derived from these events are not trifling. The actual presence of members of the Royal family brings the ruling race and ourselves closer together. The former begin to know more of India and we learn many a new thing that we did not know before. By coming in contact with our superiors we raise ourselves. Our Native Chiefs have seen now what the European princes are, what sound education has made them and what a difference there is between the Native and the European princes. The Prince of Wales was every inch a prince, but the Duke of Connaught is no less. The latter maintains his dignity as a prince though unattended by aids de Camp, Secretaries, and special correspondents.—*Rast Goftar*.

THT SHERIFF ELECT.

WE understand that Mr. Daniel Watson is to be the sheriff for the ensuing year.—*Rast Goftar*.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held last Saturday afternoon at Elphinstone-circle, Mr. J. G. Russel presiding, for the purpose of taking the company out of the hands of the liquidators.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman said that they had all met there with the object of removing the company from liquidation, and that he meant to say only a few words on that subject. There was a very real desirability of unanimity, of moderation, and of toleration. If the shareholders would but be reasonable, he thought that there were no difficulties whatever in taking the company out of liquidation. After it was taken out of liquidation of course it would be for the directors of the old company in its resuscitated form then to consider how the company stood with regard to the moneys which were held. His co-liquidator, Mr. Bunshah, had been a very good worker for the company and had served it very well during the time he had been a liquidator; he therefore was entitled to a handsome recompense. The Chairman trusted that in approaching the subject of Mr. Bunshah's remuneration the shareholders would take a liberal view of his services. He also trusted that they would say as little as possible to wound susceptibilities, and that they would confine themselves to the question of taking the company out of liquidation. That was a subject in which he took very great interest. They had trustees against them, and some shareholders had frequently differed with them; but he could honestly say that throughout they had been guided entirely by a very earnest desire that the company should do well; and in handing over the affairs of the company they shall at any rate be able to congratulate themselves on the fact that they had handed it over in a very high state of efficiency and a very large amount of money with it. Another point which the Chairman desired to mention before proceeding with the business before the meeting, was that an impression had got abroad, he did not know how, that, supposing some reasonable arrangement was come to with Mr. Bunshah as to his remuneration, the secretaries and treasurers would then have to be settled with. By the secretaries and treasurers, they meant the liquidators, for the former had already been paid their remuneration. Some years ago he (the Chairman) had stated that he would be glad to work without any remuneration, and he had never gone back from that statement. He desired to have it put before the shareholders most distinctly that Mr. Bunshah was the person with whom the question of remuneration was to be settled. It had nothing to do with him at all. After a time if the company was successfully taken out of liquidation and they thought his services deserving of any consideration it was for them to decide as they pleased. But he had certainly never stated to anybody, in public or in private that he required any remuneration from the company. Five or six years ago he stated that he neither expected nor required remuneration; and though the work had lasted, instead of one or two years, for a number of years, he was not prepared to go back from what he had said. (Applause.)

It was then proposed by Mr. Canjee Roopjee, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Cursonjee, and carried by 23 vote against 4, "That the special resolution passed on the 11th day of Febrbary, 1875, and confirmed on the 27th day of February 1875, whereby it was resolved to wind up the Colaba Press Company, Limited, voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, be and the same is hereby rescinded; that it be declared hereby that the said Colaba Press Company, Limited, is withdrawn from liquidation. * * * That Messrs. J. Jefferson, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Nowrojee Jehangeer Gamadia, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook and Heerjee Ruttonsey be and they are hereby appointed directors of the company until the first annual general meeting to be held after the company is withdrawn from liquidation. That Government securities for Rs. 1,15,000 be set apart as a fund to meet the contingent liability (if any) of the company's trustees under the lease of the Wadi property or any renewal thereof and be transferred by the liquidators into the names of Messrs. J. Jefferson, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Nowrojee Jehangier Gamadia as trustees, &c. * * *."

Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee rose and suggested a compromise with Mr. Bunshah. He did not deem it advisable to go to law and incur heavy losses.

A resolution, the purport of which was that the subject of Mr. Bunshah's remuneration should be referred to a committee, was proposed by Mr. Dayal Goculdas and seconded by Mr. Lukhmidas Morarjee, and handed to the chairman; but no previous notice having been given, the resolution was not put to the meeting.

Mr. Hormusjee Ardiseer Suntook asked that a vote should be taken of the objection to put the resolution to the meeting.

The chairman replied that he should be wrong if he did take a note of it, as the resolution formed practically no part of the business before them.

After some consideration, not unattended with noise, and which lasted above an hour, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah said that he was prepared and offered to accept the sum of Rs. 4,000 in full of all his claims against the company for services rendered and to be rendered as a liquidator; and that on the confirmation of the special resolutions just passed and on payment of that sum to him he would deliver or concur in delivering charge of all the property of the company to the directors without raising any obstacle whatever.

The following resolution was accordingly proposed by Mr. Shapoorjee Jeevajee and seconded by Mr. Bezonjee Pallonjee, and carried with acclamation—"That the offer of Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah be accepted, and that a sum of Rs. 4,000 be paid to Mr. S. R. Bunshah in exchange for a receipt or discharge from him in full of all his claims against the company for services rendered and to be rendered as a liquidator. The amount is to be paid on a completion of the business of the liquidation or giving over charge to the directors after the confirmation of the special resolution just passed."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday last, Sir Frank Souter presiding. There were also present Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Professor Peterson, Messrs. Geary, R. M. Sayani, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath N. Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, M. N. Banajee, and Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.

STREET VENTILATION.

At the request of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, the Council sanctioned his applying to Government, under the terms of section 293 of the Municipal Acts, to put the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act into force for the acquisition of twenty seven square yards of ground at Israel Mohla, required for street ventilation and sanitary purposes.

THE SITE FOR A MUNICIPAL HALL.

The following correspondence on the subject was further considered:—

No. 691 C. W.—1605 of 1883.
Public Works Department.
Bombay Castle, 18th October, 1883.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department (Municipalities), No. 130, dated 4th October, 1883.

With reference to Bombay Government letter No. 589 C. W.—1295, dated 24th August, 1883, recommending the grant to the Bombay Municipality, either free of charge, or at a rate not exceeding Rs. 15 per square yard, of a plot of land on the Esplanade, containing 6,000 square yards, for the erection of a Municipal Hall, states that the Governor-General in Council regrets that he is unable to sanction the grant of the site free of charge; however, in deference to the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, His Excellency in Council agrees to the land being made over to the Municipality on payment, at the reduced rate of Rs 15 per square yard.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner may be informed accordingly that the land is allotted to the Municipality as a site for a Municipal Hall, on payment of Rs. 15 per square yard, or Rs. 90,000 in all.

W. A. Baker, Colonel, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 7,900 of 1883-84.

Forwarded to the Secretary, Town Council; and Clerk, Municipal Corporation.

T. S. Weir,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
22nd October 1883.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee proposed "that the resolution of the Government dated the 18th ultimo be transmitted to the Corporation with the Town Council's recommendation that the Government of India be solicited on the undermentioned grounds to reconsider their letter expressing their inability to sanction the grant of the land on the Esplanade required for the erection of a Municipal Hall free of charge, and requiring payment at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yard. That the recommendation be based upon the following grounds:—First, that the claims of the Municipality in favour of a grant of land free of charge or at a nominal rate are, it is respectfully submitted, equal to those of educational and other institutions to whom free grants of land have been made by Government. Secondly, that Government buildings and other institutions have hitherto been supplied by the Municipality with water at a lower rate than that charged to the ratepayers; and also Government have paid assessment for their property at less than the full rate charged to the public. Thirdly, that in the year 1878, on the application of Government, the Corporation granted a valuable spot of ground, admeasuring 4,526 square yards, required for the terminal station of the G. I. P. R. Company, which was nearly equal in area to the site required for the Municipal Hall, and which would have been now available to the Municipality for the erection of the proposed hall. Fourthly, that the Corporation tender their thanks to the Government of Bombay for recommending the Supreme Government to grant the land free of charge, and that Government be further requested to support the prayer of the Corporation. Lastly, that in the event of the Supreme Government declining to comply with the request of the Corporation, the Government of Bombay be solicited to allow the Municipality to erect the proposed Municipal Hall on the spot of ground occupied by the Municipal garden near Bazaar-gate-street." Mr. Nowrozjee said that the site of the garden had been transferred by Government to the Municipality, with the proviso that it should be utilized as a garden. He hoped the Government, would have no objection to modify the proviso, to enable the Municipality to erect a Municipal Hall on the site, which was very good and eligible in every way. In conclusion, the speaker hoped that the Town Council would approve of the motion, which he had most carefully prepared.

The Chairman thought the strongest ground in their favour was the free grant of a site for the G. I. P. R. terminal station. He was of opinion that the points relating to water and assessment might be omitted from the motion.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that when the Municipality granted the site for the Boree-bunder station, the Government had given them in exchange another piece of ground near Boree-bunder, admeasuring 2,436 square yards.

Colonel Merewether thought that before they proceeded with the further consideration of the subject, they should call for the plans of the sites.

Mr. Nowrozjee thought the Acting Commissioner was labouring under a mistake. When the subject of the grant to Government for the railway station was discussed, some members of the Corporation objected to giving it away free of charge. But Col. Hancock who was then Chairman of the Corporation, said that they should not ask for any pecuniary compensation for the ground, as whenever they wanted any land, he was sure that Government would be willing to accommodate them. Mr. Nowrozjee said that the grant by Government to which the Commissioner had referred must have been made in accordance with some subsequent arrangement. He was sure that no equivalent or exchange was either thought of, or asked for, or obtained by the Municipality, when they had made over the site free of charge for the railway station.

The Chairman proposed that they should ask the Municipal Commissioner to furnish a memorandum, at the next meeting, of the exact circumstances under which the land was surrendered to Government, and if there was any give and take, to furnish a comparative statement of the value of such exchanges made from time to time.

Mr. Nowrozjee here read an extract from a memorial sent by the Corporation to Lord Lytton, the then Governor-General of India, on the subject of the very heavy amount of compensation required by Government for the site of the Malabar Hill reservoir and the ground around it. Among the claims put forward in that memorial in favour of their having a free site, it was stated that the Corporation had granted 4,500 square yards of land free of charge to Government for the G. I. P. R. terminus. Mr. Nowrozjee said that it appeared from the memorial that the Municipality had received no compensation whatever for the grant.

Mr. Geary here read some correspondence showing that the Government grant of 2,436 square yards of land near Boree-bunder to the Municipality for purposes of improvement was made on condition that the Corporation made no difficulty in granting the Fansee Tank site required for the terminal station of the G. I. P. Railway. There was a letter from the President of the Esplanade Free Fund Committee, dated the 16th February, 1876, stating that in the opinion of the Committee the land required by the Municipality should be granted on condition that the obstructive attitude assumed by the Corporation in the matter of the Fansee Tank was set aside. The following resolution on the subject was then issued by Government:—"The Municipal Commissioner be informed that Government willingly grant this land for public improvement, but expect that the Corporation will withdraw their opposition to the appropriation of the Fansee Tank site, which is required for an improvement which will also benefit the public."

Professor Peterson deprecated any further discussion until the Commissioner furnished the memorandum.

The Chairman agreed with the previous speaker that they were only wasting time at present.

Mr. Dosabhoy said that if Government gave them a piece of land some time after the grant of the Fansee Tank site, it would have no bearing on the question.

After some further discussion, the Chairman's proposition was carried.

PIPE DRAIN AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A letter dated the 13th instant was submitted from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to sanction a transfer of Rs. 2,395 from savings in the budget grant for section 2, Labour, A, scavengering, conservancy branch, Health Department, to the budget grant for miscellaneous drains, section 4, making new drains and gutters (Engineer's Department), to meet the cost of constructing a pipe drain for the removal of sullage on the north side of Government House, Parel, which will be connected with a large open drain at the corner of Bhoewada-road.

Mr. Nowrozjee said it might be that the work was quite necessary, but there were many districts, more thickly populated than Parel, in which though there was great necessity for making pipe drains, they were not supplied, either on the ground that funds were wanting, or that the work should be deferred until the drainage of the whole city was completed. Mr. Nowrozjee said further that in the locality where he resided there had been a constant and most offensive nuisance from a drain in his neighbourhood, and though the Municipal Commissioner and the engineers had recognized the justice of the complaints which he had made to them from time to time, they told him that he should wait till the completion of the drainage works. The speaker proceeded to say that here was an instance of the Government demanding aid from them, and the Municipality attending to it in utter disregard of the rules laid down by the Council that not a single rupee should be spent on any work without the previous sanction of the Council and the Corporation.

The Acting Commissioner said that he had taken prompt action in the present instance as a matter of common prudence, in response to an intimation received by him from Government. The population of the district was increasing, and a collection of sewage and sullage water outside Government House might have caused sickness.

Mr. Nowrojee observed that many localities were worse situated than Government House.

Professor Peterson said he had no objection to the construction of the drain, but he would object most strongly to the course taken by the Municipality in the matter. The Council were asked to sanction the expenditure involving the construction of a drain. Now, he was unable to conceive why the executive officers of the Municipality first made the drain and then came to the Council for their sanction. He could not understand why the Government communication on the subject should not have been laid before them in time, together with a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Khote thought the expenditure should go under the head of "new works," and should be provided for in the next budget.

The Acting Commissioner said that he had received no official letter on the subject. But having received an intimation from Government, he thought it right to proceed immediately with the construction of the works, especially in view of the approaching arrival of the Royal visitors.

Mr. Geary thought the Council should come to some definite understanding with regard to the construction of emergent works. They should allow the Executive to understand distinctly whether, in an emergency such as this, when Government asked them to remove a rather dangerous nuisance, in view of the stay of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Government House, the first and main duty of the Municipality was to remove the nuisance immediately or to wait until the budget was next considered or the Council had discussed the matter. Now, if they asked their executive officers to act upon the latter principle, it would not augur well for the good working of the principle of self-government which was being gradually introduced throughout India. The first duty of every Municipality such as this, and of every large department, must be the efficient performance of urgent work. The control that was reserved to the Town Council was quite sufficient to prevent any irregularity or needless expenditure. But if they told the Executive that when a case of this kind arose it was not their duty instantly to carry out the work, but first to consult all the gentlemen round the table as to whether the work should be done this week or next week or next year, if they deliberately adopted a principle of action of this kind, it would be very discreditable to the Corporation. Mr. Geary said that this particular expenditure seemed to him to be one that could not have been avoided, and that being the case, he demurred to the tone of censure adopted by some of the members.

Mr. Nowrozjee said he had a complete answer to the remarks of Mr. Geary, and that answer was to be found recorded in the resolution of the Town Council, which had laid down, after a full discussion of the various bearings of the question, that no expenditure for any purpose whatsoever should be made by the Executive without the previous sanction of the Town Council. With regard to cases of emergency like the one to which Mr. Geary had referred, it was provided in the same resolution that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to make such expenditure as might be emergent and necessary, but that he should report the matter immediately afterwards to the Town Council. (Hear, hear.)

The Acting Commissioner said that he had submitted a report before the work was commenced.

Professor Peterson said that he would not continue to sit at the Council, if it were once made clear to him that a Government official, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, might dispose of moneys entrusted by the Legislature and the public to the charge of the Town Council, in disregard of the provisions of the Act, and of the specific instructions of the Town Council with regard to urgent matters. There should have been a report made by the Commissioner before the work was taken in hand.

The Acting Commissioner again said that he had reported the matter before the work commenced, in a letter dated the 13th instant.

Col. Merewether.—And we did not meet since the 14th instant.

Mr. Nowrozjee said that he objected to the expenditure being at all regarded as emergent. If the construction of drains in every part of Bombay were held to be emergent, the Commissioner, under the resolution to which he (Mr. Nowrozjee) had referred, would be justified in constructing, immediately and without reference to the Council, drains throughout the city and spend a lakh of rupees. By the resolution of the Town Council the Municipal Commissioner had been requested to strictly prohibit the heads of departments from incurring any expenditure without the previous sanction of the Council, except in cases of emergency, unforeseen accidents to machinery &c.

The Acting Commissioner.—I must state that I never thought that this was a question which would meet with any opposition whatever from the Town Council.

Captain Morland said that the Commissioner had done his duty by reporting the matter to them in his letter dated the 13th instant, and it was then the business of the Secretary to bring the matter before them on the first opportunity.

The Chairman thought that the matter might have been laid before them when they met on the last occasion, as an emergent item, even though it should not have been included in the agenda paper. The Chairman, however, thought that now that the expenditure had been incurred, they should pass it. At the same time, he was of opinion that it should be pointed out to the Municipal Commissioner that the matter ought to have been brought forward at the previous meeting.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—Not only this, but we should say that our previous sanction was necessary.

The Chairman.—Quite so.

The Acting Commissioner said that no one was more unwilling than himself to depart from the rules laid down by the Town Council.

Mr. Khote said that he would vote against the proposition sanctioning the expenditure, simply on the ground that the proposed transfer could not be lawfully made according to the opinion of their solicitors which they had recently obtained on the question of transfers.

Professor Peterson said that they wanted to take the money from the grant for scavengering and conservancy, without the slightest reference to the question whether the whole of it would not be required for the purpose.

The Acting Commissioner.—Well, there is a saving in the grant.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—But half of the year is still to run, and we might yet see the necessity of utilizing the saving for the purpose for which it has been intended.

The Acting Commissioner said that they could fairly anticipate their saving, as they anticipated their revenue.

The sanction was then granted.

The Chairman here vacated the chair, saying he had to attend to some other duty. Colonel Merewether was then called to the chair.

LIGHTING OF THE RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER.

The Council considered a letter dated the 13th instant, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment, from surplus cash balance, of half the cost of lighting with electricity the Rajabai Clock Tower, at Rs. 80 per mensem, from 26th May, 1883, instead of from 1st September, 1883, from which latter date sanction to the payment was given by the Corporation, in their resolution dated 24th August, 1883. The Acting Commissioner stated that the Executive Engineer, Presidency, reported that Government had sanctioned payment from the Provincial funds of only half the cost of lighting the University Clock Tower from the date on which the lighting actually commenced, namely, the 26th May, 1883.

Mr. Dosabhoy said that the hour could not be distinguished at night. The dial should be changed.

Captain Morland suggested that an opaque black dial might be provided, and it should be illuminated on the outside by electric light.

After some further discussion, Colonel Merewether proposed that the Corporation be asked to sanction the expenditure.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

The Council considered the following resolution of the Municipal Corporation, dated 15th instant:—"That the report of the Census of the City of Bombay taken in 1881 be recorded, with the cordial acknowledgments of this Corporation for the ability and conscientious labour displayed in drawing it up; and that the Corporation request the Town Council to recommend, by way of substantial recognition and appreciation of the Acting Commissioner's labour, such bonus as they may deem proper."

Mr. Dosabhoy said that the Council would readily act up to the recommendation of the Corporation, seeing what labour Dr. Weir had devoted to the important work.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—Before any amount is sanctioned by the Council I should like to know if Dr. Weir wishes to recommend any of his subordinates for a bonus.

The Acting Commissioner.—The recommendation has already been made.

Mr. Peterson said it would be inconvenient to discuss the question of amount at the meeting, and he therefore proposed that the resolution of the Corporation be referred to the Finance Committee, who should report as to precedents and consider what, if any, bonus should be granted on account of the census work, and to whom such bonus should be given.

The proposition, being put, was carried unanimously.

Resolution of the Municipal Corporation dated 15th instant as under was considered with reference to Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Crawford's letter, requesting the Corporation to name the Vehar Lake after his deceased brother, Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Graham Crawford, who originated the great work:—"That the Town Council be requested to consider and report upon the proposal, and also upon the question as to whether there should not be some more lasting and conspicuous record than at present exists of the services in connection with the Vehar Water Works of the other Engineers to whom Bombay is indebted for the design and execution of those works."

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, the matter was referred to the Works Sub-committee.

It being nearly five o'clock, Mr. Nowrozjee proposed that they should adjourn, as they had disposed of a good deal of work, and it was getting dark. (Hear, hear.)

The Council then adjourned.

CROP PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 22.

The weekly crop report shows how serious the scarcity is likely to be. The following are some of the district reports:—Bankura—Eight-anna crop. Hooghly—Rain would now come too late to do the rice crop any good, but would be of much benefit to the potatoes and other winter crops. Nadiya—Amun almost all destroyed for want of rain except in Kooshtea sub-division. Prospects of winter crops very bad even in Kooshtea; more rain is wanted for them. Dinajpur—Standing amun crop in the southern part of the district is withering for want of rain. Prospects of amun in other parts also, with the exception of Thakurgunge, is getting worse; sugarcane is doing well. Maimansing—Rice crop becoming worse for want of rain; mustard at present doing fairly well, but rain would do much good. Dharbanga—Paddy on high lands almost dead, except where means of irrigation exist, that on low landk partially injured. The rabi has germinated and looks green yet but wants rain very much. Prices steadily rising. Monghyr—Prospects still continue very gloomy; average out turn of rice crop for while district will not be more than 4 to 6 annas. Prices rising. Bhagulpur—Rice crop on high unirrigated lends is a failure; on low lands it will give a yield of from 9 to 10 annas. Malda—Prospects of late rice on high land very bad, and outturn of the crop on low land estimated to be a fourth of an ordinary year. Sowing of rabi crops being retarded for want of moisture in the land. Hazaribagh—Four-anna crop expected. Prospects in Giridi sub-division gloomy. Sub-divional officer reports an almost total failure of the rice crop in Koderma, Domchanch, Satyawan, and part of Gowan. Rabi prospects also not favourable for want of rain. Manbhum—in the sudder, sub-division the police estimate for the outturn of the paddy crop varies from 8 to 12 annas. Sugarcane generally promises well; mustard sergoonja, and other rabi crops have suffered in places for want of rain.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

BENGAL.

A Veteran Planter.—The *Planters' Gazette* mentions the approaching retirement, from his connection with indigo, of Mr. James Begg, the father of the indigo planters, who has sojourned in India for thirty-six years. Mr. Begg came to India in 1847, and for a few months was an assistant in his brother's office in Calcutta; but when the craze for sugar manufacture broke out in the Behar district, he started in the new enterprise. In two years, however, sugar went down, and since then Mr. Begg has been engaged in indigo.

Armed Police for Eastern Bengal.—The system of trusting to Providence is an easy and superficially economical one, but we confess to a preference for the supplementary arrangement of keeping the powder dry, and we should, therefore, be glad to see something done towards replacing a military force in the eastern districts of Bengal. It does not by any means follow, because things have gone on quietly so long, that therefore there is no need for anything more than police. The elements of unpleasant, not to say serious, risks are constantly present amongst a population composed of about equal halves of Hindus and Musulmans, and it is, moreover, quite possible that the passing of the Rent Bill will be followed by disturbances with which the wretchedly inefficient police of these districts may be unable to cope. There are no Volunteers east of Goalando to assist the civil authorities, and it would take at least two days for any military to reach Dakka from Calcutta. There was, if we remember rightly, a force of two companies of Native Infantry, at Dakka about two or three years ago; and we think that, considering the size and importance of the city, and that, it is the centre for the eastern districts, the sooner the troops are brought back there the better it will be for all concerned. If the military department cannot spare a small body of troops even for such an immense area of country, it would seem advisable to organize a really good body of semi-military police composed of Sikhs and Pathans. They would, probably, require good pay, but would also do good work if it had to be done, which can hardly be expected from the half-starved, half-drilled coolies which compose the present police of the eastern districts.—*Englishman.*

Damage in the late Cyclone.—A Rangoon telegram to the *Indian Daily News* states:—The late cyclone did terrible destruction at Kyouk Phyoo. The town is almost laid in ruins. The first bazaar is entirely blown down, and the greater part of the other bazaar is unroofed. Not a single house escaped damage. The smaller ones are utterly distroyed. The Executive Engineer's house is unroofed, and the wall injured. The verandah of the Deputy Commissioner's house is blown away, the roof of the Court-house is blown off, and the Magistrate's Court fared worse. The Church is almost a wreck, and the circuit house is much damaged. The Port Offices, hospital, and school are alone uninjured. Messrs. Gillam and Company are great losers. Several of their cargo boats, laden with oil, are wrecked. At the oil wells, every derrick, and the tank house are blown down. The entire scene is one of destruction.

MADRAS.

The Adam Memorial.—The Ootacamund correspondent of the *Madras Mail*, writing on November 19, says:—The "Adam Memorial" is now being erected in the cemetery attached to Saint Thomas' Church, under the supervision of Supervisor Mr. Abdul Curreem Khan. The stupendous blocks of granite forming its component parts are being hoisted, *in situ*, by means of a crane. The obelisk is being erected alongside the grave, owing to the want of sufficient space. It will, I believe, be about sixty feet in height.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

The Pattiala Railway.—The estimates for the Rajpura-Pattiala Railway have now been finally sanctioned by the Government, and it is hoped that work may be commenced early in December. The construction will be carried out by the staff of the S., P., & D. Railway.

The Duke at Meerut.—Considerable preparations, says a correspondent of a contemporary, are being made at Meerut for the approaching arrival of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. His carriages, three in number, and eleven horses—Walers, Arabs, and a pair of black Hungarian cobs—have arrived; and General Bright's house is being prepared for His Royal Highness's accommodation, under the superintendence of Captain Martin, R. E. The station is being furnished up wonderfully; lamp-posts painted, and mud tree protectors also painted in imitation of brickwork, which will, it is feared, look shabby after the first fall of rain. Native enthusiasm is at bursting point.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Buried Bank Notes.—While some boys were playing yesterday in the old Leper Asylum, near the railway station, it was found that pieces of currency notes were lying about. The police went down, and discovered that a piece of ground had evidently been newly turned up; and they saw scattered about, torn, and partly burnt pieces of notes. These were collected, and from the pieces a few whole notes for rupees ten and twenty have been patched together; but it appears that there were certainly one if not more notes of five hundred rupees, and probably one of a thousand; but whether it will be possible to match the pieces together, so as to discover the numbers, is not yet known.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Sir Alfred Lyall.—The Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, accompanied by his Private Secretary and Mr. Burn, extra Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Allahabad from Lucknow by the down mail yesterday (Thursday) morning. The principal officers of the station were present, and a guard-of-honour of the Allahabad Volunteers with the band of the 28th P. N. I. lined the platform and received His Honour with the ceremony usual to the occasion.—*Pioneer.*

The Weather and Crops.—The following is a summary of the official reports on the condition of the weather and the crops in the North-West Provinces, for the week ended on the 21st inst.:—"No rain has fallen during the week. The rabi sowings continue, with irrigation where possible. The public health is good, and the markets sufficiently supplied. Cattle disease is still reported in Kumaon."

Medical Education in the Punjab.—Most of our readers will be agreed that it would be an advantage to the Punjab were a Medical degree obtainable in Lahore. The obstacle in the way is, we believe, the want of funds to provide more professors for the Medical College. This difficulty might partly be met by the appointment of one or more Native Professors educated in England, on a lower salary than that considered requisite for the English Professors.—*Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab.*

ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA.

A paper by Mr R. F. Chisholm on the new Baroda College has just been published—with plans and a charming etching—by the Royal Institute of British Architects. The *Transactions* of this society are not likely to be very widely circulated in India; and yet Mr. Chisholm's great success in that country, coupled with the clearness and moderation of his opinions, seems to make it likely that some of your readers will be glad to know something of the principles that he is seeking to establish. Beginning by a bold statement of theoretic independence, he claims for the architect a right to employ any style that he thinks fit, so long as its details are suited to the climate. In making those adaptations, however, the architect will hardly fail to give a new expression to his work; and he has further to bear in mind the habit of his workmen both as to head and hand. These men have an art language of their own, which you can recognise, but cannot thoroughly understand. For this reason an architect practising in India should unhesitatingly elect to practise in the native styles of art. All these styles, says Mr. Chisholm, may be studied with advantage, preference being given to the work in stone over that in marble, which savours too much of debased Italian. He gives high praise, however, to the Taj Mahal of Agra, which he excepts without being aware—so far as appears—of the fact that the designer of the Taj *was an Italian*; and he falls into the considerable error of supposing that the contrast between the building and the foliage was part of the architect's intention. Also, he commits the inconsistency of writing of the "deep shadows" on the building, when he must be aware that the want of deep shadow is one of the peculiarities that has been a chief cause of complaint against this otherwise lovely work; for he himself admits, in the same paragraph, that "there are no deep projections except the large splayed openings which transfuse an enormous quantity of reflected light." But a man may be a good artist without being a perfect critic, just as the reverse (a cause of so much cheap triumph) has often happened. Mr. Chisholm's remarks on the necessity of teaching the native workmen the use of glass, terra-cotta, etc., are very important; as is also his evidence on the subject from actual experience. He has been at work at Madras for nineteen years, and it is only within the last four or five that he has been able to work with any satisfaction, on account of the backwardness of the native artificers in respect of the plastic arts. The rest of his paper is chiefly technical; and I need not trouble you with any further analysis beyond adverting briefly to the conclusion. "Although," says the writer, I advocate an earnest and honest study of native art, and a liberal use of it on palatial or monumental buildings, I deprecate * * * any vulgar endeavour to make buildings of utility highly ornate. * * * Any attempt to redeem ugliness by useless additions * * is vulgar." To put it shortly:—

To the Department's sins of public waste.
Let us not add the last—"to have a taste."

I beg pardon for embodying Mr. Chisholm's advice in this couplet; but it may be usefully committed to memory by those concerned.—*Englishman's "Notes from London."*

"FOOD AND FEEDING."

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

Tubers and roots come next for considerations They contain but a minute proportion of introgenous matter, while fatty matters are almost absent. Their value as foods consists in the starch, sugar, and salts they include. The chief-tubers used as foods in India are the potato, the sweet-potato, and the Jerusalem artichoke. Potatoes are easily digestible, and have well-marked anti-scorbutic properties. It is perhaps worthy of note, as regards their facility of digestion, that steaming is the best mode of cooking them, and that new potatoes and sweet-potatoes are less digestible. They usually keep badly in India because they are ordinarily dug before maturity. The European uses in India the same food-roots as in England—the turnip, carrot, beet, &c. As foods their nutritive value is low, as they contain from 80 to 90 per cent of water, but they have a useful amount of starch, sugar and salines.

As herbaceous articles of diet may be classed the numerous varieties of "green vegetable"—the cabbage tribe, lettuces, endive, cresses; also the fruity products consumed as vegetables, such as the pumpkin tribe, the tomato, &c. Of these, it may be said generally that they are supplements to food rather than foods themselves, and are used not so much for their nutritious properties, which are not considerable, as for admixture with other food chiefly on account of salts which they contain, for their appetising aroma and varied flavours, and especially on account of their anti-scorbutic powers, which are possessed to some extent by all, and in a high degree by the cabbage tribe.

It is impossible to lay too much stress on the necessity of using these articles regularly and in considerable quantity in India; for it is a not uncommon experience to meet with—even among apparently well-fed persons in this country—a slight scorbutic condition too indefinite, perhaps, to clearly constitute a disease, but sufficient to deprave the general health, and not only predispose to the invasion of numerous diseases, but unfavourably prejudice the course of these.

Indeed in India, especially towards the North-Western Frontier, there is a very decided tendency to scurvy, a disease which is really a state of malnutrition. Many vegetables, which are of great value, are of little importance as regards their powers of alimentation (using the expression in its commonest sense), but their salts are most necessary as serving to maintain the molecular currents of the body. The French lost more men through scurvy in the Crimea than in battle. In 1840 an outbreak of the disease occurred among the prisoners at Milbank Penitentiary, and was confined entirely to the military section of the inmates, whose diet differed in one important respect from that of the other convicts. The disease is by no means exclusively the sailors' malady, but we get many frightful stories of its ravages from the sea: Anson, in his disastrous voyage, lost 626 men out of 961 chiefly by scurvy. In 1759 General Murray reports that scurvy broke out in the garrison of Quebec, and that "before the end of April a thousand were dead, and above two thousand of what remained were totally unfit for any service." The commandants and medical officers of native regiments serving in Lower Bengal are well acquainted with scurvy among their men and scorbutic diarrhœa which causes considerable mortality. These troops come from a wheat-growing to a rice-producing country, and those of them who, instigated by avarice, endeavour to evade the regulations which are framed to ensure their proper nutriment, are the sufferers.

The legislative enactments passed in 1867, whereby a proper and genuine supply of lime juice was secured to all British sailors, have resulted in the decrease of scurvy in our own mercantile marine by from 70 to 80 per cent.

There is strong reason to believe that fresh vegetables and green foods are far too sparingly used here more especially during the rains, when the favourite English varieties are not obtainable. People will have European vegetables or none.

During the cold season, most of the ordinary kinds of European vegetables flourish, and the table of the European resident is then, usually, well supplied with them. But, during the hot season and rains, English vegetables will not thrive in the plains, and cannot be procured in a fresh state for the table. For his vegetable supply the European has then to fall back on the potato and on tinned preserved articles, or, if he be wise, he will make a judicious use of the native vegetables which flourish at these seasons. Of these, many of the common sorts are highly wholesome, and, though flavourless as a rule, are yet fully capable of tiding us healthily through the periods of seasonal absence of their English congeners; and among them we may select, as especially useful, the sâgs, French sorrel, and the brinjal.

The green sâg (*Amaranthus oleraceus*) and the red sâg (*A. Gangeticus*) flourish all over India at the seasons when fresh English vegetables are not to be had.

The brinjal (*Solanum melongena*) has the same merit as a resource during August and September. It should be eaten in a young state, as the innumerable hard seeds of the more mature fruit are impossible of digestion, and liable to cause mischief.

Some of the gourd tribe are also procurable at this season such as the kukree, the squash, &c., but they are of less value.

Some members of the green vegetable class call for special remark.

The cabbage tribe (though valuable anti-scorbutics) are difficult of digestion; least so are cauliflower and the knol-kohl.

Spinach is one of the most valuable of the green foods more especially the round-leaved variety, which grows freely in India. It is rich in saline elements, and is capable of being cooked in a great number of appetising forms.

The lettuce and endive are highly wholesome and palatable, both as salads and in a cooked state. Thus we find Sir Henry devoting three whole pages to the little-understood but simple art of making an appetising salad, and his remarks are well worthy of every host's attention. We would specially commend his instructions for the proper boiling of asparagus, as this delicacy is, but too often, at present, cruelly ill-used by the cook.*

The tomato is well worthy of all encomiums which Sir Henry showers on it, and merits universal use in India, where it grows to perfection in the cold season, and is procurable even during the summer.

The class of fruits is but poorly represented in India so far as fineness of flavour is concerned, most of the richer fruits having but a narrow distribution. Like green-foods, they are speaking generally, accessories rather than foods but they are highly necessary adjuncts to the latter. Taken as a whole, their dietetic value consists in the organic acids and salts which they contain, and in the anti-scorbutics which most of them possess, notably the orange and lime tribe. They are, therefore, necessary articles in a healthful diet. The salts and acids which they readily yield to the blood are far more effective when taken in their natural states of combination, as they exist in the fruit, than when artificially prepared. Unripe or over-ripe fruits are apt to disagree; the former from the presence of excess of acids, the latter from proneness to fermentation.

A remarkable exception to the low food-value of fruits is the plaintain, the nutritious value of which is high; for it contains an amount of nitrogenous matter twice as great as that in the potato, in addition to considerable quantities of either starch or sugar (according to stage of maturity,) and some fatty matters and salts. As food, it stands, in nutritive value, above the potato, far above the turnip and other roots, and closely rivals rice. It is a very valuable addition to the dietary of the native populations in India, for it is almost universal in its distribution; its low cost places it well within the reach of even the poorest; while it is so abundantly productive that a piece of ground sufficient to feed two persons if put under wheat, would maintain fifty persons if cultivated with plantains. It is, moreover, easily digested, especially when ripe.

The orange and lime, should be used for their anti-scorbutic powers; the latter grows freely in every part of India.

The leches and custard apple are wholesome and well flavoured. The coarse fibrous country pine-apple is safest when cooked.

It would not be out of place, perhaps, here to notice the preserved, tinned vegetables and fruits so largely used in India. The vegetables, if properly prepared and sealed, keep well, and retain, to a considerable degree, both their anti-scorbutic properties and their flavour. But fresh vegetables are always preferable to them for the former purpose.

The Australian and American fruits, preserved and tinned up in a whole state, merit high praise. They keep excellently, and when taken from the tins are usually found well flavoured and handsome in appearance. Their value as anti-scorbutics has not been definitely determined, but there is reason to believe that it is considerable.

Having dismissed the fruits, we may next consider the class of farinaceous (starchy) preparations derived from the vegetable kingdom, such as sago, tapioca, arrowroot. They consist entirely of starch, are devoid of nitrogenous matters, and are, therefore, as foods of only a single kind physiologically.

It has been previously shown, in the earlier portions of this paper, that, in India, (and in hot countries generally) the system needs more starchy and less nitrogenised foods than in colder climates. It is obvious, then, that these farinaceous preparations are well fitted to supply one great essential in an Indian diet. They, moreover, possess other qualities desirable in the food of the European in India; they are easily digested by stomachs of moderate or enfeebled power, and are capable of being cooked in an infinite number of appetising forms. Their starch is in the form of minute granules, with extremely dense exteriors which shield them, when eaten raw, from the action of the digestive juices; exposure to heat (cooking, boiling, &c.) ruptures their hard external covering and lays the starch granule open to the free penetration of the fluids concerned in digestion. Starchy food should, therefore, be carefully and thoroughly cooked. Tapioca needs less cooking than either sago or arrowroot, in consequence of the heat used in its preparation having been sufficient to rupture many of its granules.

All of these preparations are valuable as food for children, sick persons, and those with enfeebled digestion; and, as accessory foods, to others. Arrowroot makes a bland, demulcent food, useful in the many forms of intestinal irritation so common in India; and when prepared with milk, it constitutes one of the most highly digestible forms of a complete diet.

A few words on the use and abuse of condiments will aptly close this brief survey of the vegetable-kingdom foods. Taken in moderation, they are useful in giving zest to our meals and stimulating a flagging digestion. They increase for the time the secretions of all the digestive viscera, but this stimulation, if frequently repeated, induces a state of congestion and debility of the liver, stomach, and other alimentary organs. The European in India should recollect that condiments are not as necessary to his already stimulating meat diet, as they are to the native whose meal consists of such an insipid unstimulating food as rice. There is reason to think that condiments are still used to a far too large extent by our countrymen in India, and that this is one of the causes of the liver derangement so common here and usually set down to the effects of climate.

Taking leave of the vegetable world and its productions, a wide step lands us on a new field of enquiry—the food products of the animal kingdom. Among these must be included milk and eggs—foods prepared in nature's laboratory and destined to be the sole nourishment of the young of certain animals, and, therefore, necessarily containing all the four classes of aliment required for nutrition.

The milk of the ordinary Indian cow, even at its best, and before it has passed through the manipulative hands of the Gowalla, is poorer than English milk; it contains less fatty matter (cream), less sugar and salts, but slightly more nitrogenised matter casein (cheese), and considerably more water. This latter excess is, not unfrequently, augmented from the nearest tank by the milk dealer; and milk may thus be made the medium of conveyance of typhoid, cholera, or other diseases; while the filthy state the cow-houses are often kept in is another source of danger. A stringent law against adulteration or dilution of milk and for the regulation of cow-stables is urgently needed in this country.

Many of the dangers of impure milk are minimised or removed by boiling, which also makes the milk keep fresh longer.

Milk is the chief diet of the sick-room in India; when mixed with an equal quantity of Seltzser or soda-water, it forms a refreshing hot-weather drink, which might well replace the too frequent "peg." It is the lightest and most quickly digested of all the complete foods, can, by itself, adequately nourish the body during periods of comparative quiescence.

A few words still remain to be said on the subject of foods formed of the flesh of quadrupeds, birds and fish. The questions bearing on the use and value of flesh as food have been sufficiently discussed from a physiological point of view in the earlier portions of this paper, and the subject may be fittingly rounded off by some remarks of a purely practical nature.

Beef, in India, is ordinarily tough, indigestible, and in-nutritious, owing largely to its being derived from cattle that have been used for work or for milking purposes, which necessarily impoverishes their flesh. Indian mutton, too, is far inferior to English; veal and lamb are practically not met with, and pork is scrupulously avoided.

Both beef and mutton have to be eaten unduly fresh in consequence of the impossibility of keeping them. In view of the inferior quality of butcher's meat, it is important that the modes of cooking adopted should be such as are calculated to remedy this defect. The tender, well-flavoured joints met with in England are adequately and appropriately cooked by simple roasting or boiling. These simple processes are the worst possible methods of dealing with the tough, fibrous, flavourless meats of India.

Sir Henry Thompson's remarks on the *rationale* of the difference between the English and the French processes of cooking are extremely pertinent here—*nomine mutate de te fabula narratur*; what he says of French meat and its cooking is immeasurably more true of Indian meats.

In England, meat is presented at table in the highest state of perfection, obtainable so far as breeding, feeding, and keeping can accomplish this; its overflavour is not to be disguised or masked by adventitious aids. This principle, excellent where meats exist in high perfection, is inapplicable where they are inferior or insipid, and an opposite treatment must be adopted; adventitious flavours must be introduced and severer modes of cooking adopted.

Braising is, *par excellence*, the process suited to render the inferior meats of India tender, digestible, and appetising; and the details furnished on this subject by Sir Henry will be found thoroughly suited for flesh in this country, as, also, will Gouffe's receipt for *beuf à la mode* which he appends.

Turning to birds, it may be remarked that the Indian fowl is usually ill-fed, and necessarily eaten insufficiently hung, and its flesh has a tendency, therefore, to be tough and flavourless. These defects are greatly toned down by the excellent mode of killing poultry adopted by the Indian cook, namely cutting the throat and letting the bird bleed to death. This improves both their flavour and appearance, besides enabling them to be hung longer and so, possibly, attain to tenderness.

When it is impossible to hang, all flesh should be cooked immediately after killing, as it has then a tenderness which it rapidly loses; hence the improvised spatch-cock of the dâk-bungalow is rarely tough, though it is the fashion to deride it.

Of birds generally it may be said that the white-fleshed varieties—fowl, guinea fowl, turkey, &c.,—are easier of digestion and less stimulating than ordinary meat; while geese and the duck tribe are stimulating and severely tax the digestive powers, consequently they are less suitable for consumption.

The flesh of winged game is notably easy of digestion and nourishing, and, on this account, cannot be too frequently used to supplement the inferior meats of the Indian table. Being tender and spaid, winged-game should be dressed by the simplest of processes, such as roasting, which ensures it retaining the purity of its natural flavour.

Fish, as a food, is characterised by being less stimulating and much more readily digested than meats, and is, therefore, useful when the powers are too enfeebled for other kinds of flesh to be borne. It is, also, valuable food for ordinary use, and is obviously suited, *par excellence*, to a tropical climate. By curing, fish becomes comparatively in-nutritious and indigestible. Fish soups are too much neglected in India, as indeed they are in England.

Sir Henry's comments on these preparations are as interesting as practical, and he appends two good receipts (one for a simple family soup, the other for a more refined *consomme*) which may be commended to those interested in developing our wholesome food resources.

The fluid preparations of meat deserve to be considered with special attention on account of the extent of their use and of the widespread misconception concerning their true value and position as aliments.

Beef-tea, meal broths and soups, meat extracts and essences occupy, as foods, a very low rank, and we doubt not this assertion will excite astonishments, stimulants, they are deservedly ranged in the highest.

These preparations do, indeed, contain force producing materials but in the meanest quantities. They are characterised by their large relative proportion of salts and extractives, which, moreover, are present in a condition which ensures their rapid absorption and immediate utilisation in the system. These salts and extractives are powerful exciters of the nerve centres; they evoke energy, though they furnish but little of the fuel necessarily consumed in the manifestations of the energy they have provoked and contribute nothing to repair the waste. We may sum them up by saying that beef-tea, meat extracts, &c., are stimulants, not foods, speaking generally.

Few alcoholic stimulants are more grateful and refreshing to a person exhausted and over-heated by active exertion in a warm atmosphere than a cup of beef-tea made from Liebig's or other essence; few more rapidly remove the feeling of nervous exhaustion or more certainly guard the system from the chills so apt to follow during the period of relaxation after severe exertion. This fact has, in recent years, met with fashionable recognition, and has originated a valuable social custom; the cup of soup occupies at present as prominent a place at the ball-room buffet as those more time-honoured refreshers—wines or cups.

As an initial dish at dinner—aprelude to more substantial viands—the value of soup is generally recognised. It is rapidly absorbed; its supply of nutriment, though very small, is immediately available; its stimulant powers are at once exerted on the nerve centres. The hungry man, who has perhaps seated himself in an exhausted condition with but faint desire for food or capacity for digestion, after his soup, finds himself refreshed and an appetite created, while his stomach has acquired a sufficient working activity, and good digestion once more waits on appetite. Sir Henry Thompson is most happy in his sketch of the *rationale* of the dinner soup, and the resurrection which a man's capacities undergo under its influence. It will be seen how completely adapted to the conditions of life in an enervating tropical climate is this method of nursing flagging digestive powers into efficient activity. It is moreover a question worthy of attention whether meat essences might not, with great advantage, be substituted more largely for the alcoholic liquids so frequently used as occasional stimulants after exertion in India after polo, racquets, for example.

One popular error with regard to soups cannot be too emphatically combated, namely the belief that the fact of their solidifying or setting into a jelly on cooling, is an indication of their strength and nutritive value. The power of setting is mainly due to the presence of gelatin (in some of its forms) which is almost valueless as food. A pinch of dry gelatin will cause a quart of water to set into the firmest jelly, which, however, as food will be nearly as useless as the original water.

We regret that space forbids us to touch upon the important questions of dietary during training, diet as influenced by varying occupations and different ages, and the uses of alcoholic beverages in India.

E. A. Birch.
E. G. Russell.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL.

Among the main topics of discussion at the International Trade Unions meeting now assembled in Paris is the question of obtaining the repeal of the laws which at present prohibit permanent relations between organizations of workmen belonging to different countries. The world is tending more and more to become one industrial community, and the most familiar instance of this solidarity of interests is the limitation of the hours of labour; but it applies in an equal degree to those regulative laws for the protection of the safety and the health of workmen to which the latter have always justly attached so much importance. For while the reduction of the hours of labour does not necessarily increase the expense of production—the increased energy of the labourer during the shorter time often compensating for the lost hours—elaborate provisions with regard to the construction, equipment, and maintenance of mines, of factories, and workshops necessarily do increase that expense and the country adopting them is placed at a disadvantage in competition with the countries that do not. That is a reason, says the capitalist philosopher, for not adopting these cumbrous and expensive regulations. Not so, says the workman, but it is a reason for getting these necessary provisions made universal. And in order to get them made universal, it is essential that the labourers of different countries should work together.

Such are the general reasons making at all times for an international workmen's federation. But the French *Parti ouvrier* have special and very urgent grounds at this moment for desiring the repeal of the laws which prevent them from entering into treaties with similar organizations abroad. The French workmen are exposed to a foreign danger of a new kind, which threatens to neutralize the very successful efforts they have made for the improvement of their own material condition. The skilled mechanics of France are now in many instances not only comparatively but positively well paid. Organization has enabled them to obtain high wages of late years, which the slow rate at which they multiply should give them a good hope of maintaining. But it is of no use for them to keep a check upon the increase of their own numbers if France is to be inundated by foreign workmen, reviving, in all its fierce destructiveness, the competition which the prudence of her own inhabitants, if left to themselves, might succeed in mitigating. Yet such is undoubtedly the tendency of the time. The tide of foreign immigrants sets directly towards the most favoured French workshops. The growing hatred of the Germans is partly attributable to a jealousy of the German workmen, who, despite every discouragement, persist in coming to France. That is not, indeed, the source of French animosity, but it is one of the causes which keep it alive and even on the increase. The readers of the *Anti-Prussien*, we may believe, are not all high politicians or devoted patriots. There may be many among them who would be willing enough that the Germans should keep the lost provinces if they would only stay there. But, gladly as they might come to terms with them on economic questions, any sort of alliance with German workmen is for the French at present out of the question. In the first place, there is no sufficiently powerful organization to confederate with. Social democracy is suppressed. The *Gewerkverene* are insignificant. National animosity, moreover, though it is weaker, perhaps, among the most intelligent workmen on either side than in any other class of society, would render hearty co-operation impossible. But there is no similar difficulty with regard to Spaniards and Italians. The long quarrel between the French and Italian workmen which culminated in the riots at Marseilles is due to purely economic causes. The French simply object to being undersold by Italians, who will work at "starvation wages." The leaders of the French workmen do not, indeed, object—that would be too unreasonable—to the immigration of Italians; nor would they attempt the hopeless task of persuading Italian Unionists to try and restrain it. Their object is an understanding which should prevent the Italians from working in France at a lower rate of wages than that which French Unionists have agreed to accept. Even this concession would no doubt be difficult to obtain, though there is much to be said for it even from the Italian point of view. But even if it were obtained, it would be impossible for the Italians to adhere to it in the long run, unless they took a leaf out of the French book with regard to the increase of population. It would be a strange, but not impossible, effect of the new International to spread or confirm among the workmen of all countries those principles of self-restraint with regard to this matter, the disregard of which constantly threatens to upset all efforts for the improvement of the condition of the wage-earning class.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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* Asparagus of the stouter sort, always when of the "giant" variety, should be cut of exactly equal lengths, and boiled, standing ends upward, in a deep saucepan. Nearly two inches of the heads should be out of the water—the steam sufficing to cook them, as they form the tenderest part of the plant; while the hard stalky part is rendered soft and succulent by the longer boiling which this plan permits. Instead of the orthodox twenty minutes allotted to average asparagus lying horizontally, in the English manner, which half cooks the stalk, and overcooks the head, diminishing its flavour and consistence, a period of thirty or forty minutes on the plan recommended, will render fully a third more of the stalk delicious, while the head will be properly cooked by the steam alone.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

On the London Stock Exchange three per cent. Consols have given way ⅛, the closing quotation being 101⅝. Four per cent. Rupee Securities have recovered ⅛, while 4½ per cents. have declined an equal fraction, and are now respectively worth £80 and £82½ per one thousand rupees.

In the General Produce markets Linseed is firm, Rapeseed unchanged, Wheat dull.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is firm, and prices have recovered a little in some instances. Coffee and Oils unchanged.

Metals are weaker. Wallaroo Copper and Braziers have fallen to £67 and £71½ respectively per ton—a reduction of 10s.:—Yellow Metals Braziers 5⅞d. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed steady. Surats firm: Arrivals dull. Sales 15,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. There is no alteration in prices. Good Dhollera, Fully Good Fair clause—November-December shipment *via* Canal is quoted at 4s. 19-32d. per lb. In New York also quotations are unchanged.

On Saturday the Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm both for Surats and Americans. Arrivals dull. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales Surats. Spot quotations unchanged. Ready Mid-Uplands in New York are quoted as before at 10½ cents, but "futures" for the month of February have given way to 10·85 cents—a decline of 3 points.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts ...	220,000	239,000	220,000
,, Exports to U. K.	67,000	77,000	58,000
,, ,, to Continent..	34,000	61,000	55,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	2,184,000	2,168,000	2,042,000
,, Exports to U.K. ,, ...	543,000	701,000	617,000
,, ,, to Cont. ,, ..	535,000	483,000	360,000
,, Stock in the ports......	939,000	744,000	905,000
Saturday's receipts ...	29,000	45,000	33,000

The total visible supply for all Europe on the 23rd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total supply of all kinds	2,680,000	2,480,000	2,440,000
,, ,, Surats.......	321,000	500,000	288,000

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	432,000	485,000	456,000
,, London...........	46,000	79,000	39,000
American afloat	240,000	230,000	180,000
East Indian ,, ...	50,000	63,000	37,000
	768,000	857,000	712,000
Price of Mid-Uplands.........	5 15-16d.	6⅛d.	6⅛d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4d.	3 15-16d.	4⅛d.
Difference..................	1 15-16d.	2 3-16d.	2d.

Exchange is steady at 1s. 7 13-32d. for demand Bank bills, and 1s. 7 19-32d. for three months credits. The feeling to-day has been better in turn but with business slack, we cannot look for much improvement. Bar Silver according to Reuter has receded to 50½d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand..........	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer ..	1s. 7 11-32d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7½d.
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7 19-32d.
Francs do. do.	fcs. 2·06½.

Government Paper weak—4 per cent. Rs. 99⅜ 4½ per cent. Rs. 102½.

Shares.—A few National Bang shares were sold at Rs. 85 each. Port Cannings have fallen to Rs. 382½. In Mill Stocks Bombay cottons have improved to Rs. 1,145 and Prince of Wales to Rs. 645, but Albert's have given way to Rs. 1,165 per share. Mill shares continue weak at a further drop of Rs. 5 per share. Bombay and Burmah Trading have risen to Rs. 4,775. Some shares of the Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company were placed at Rs. 350 each.

Cotton.—There is less doing in spot parcels, but for new cotton the feeling is steady, and a fair amount of business in New Julgaum for March delivery is reported to have taken place at Rs. 83 per candy. The local purchases are of a moderate character. We quote:—

		Per candy.	
Oomrawuttee,	F. G.	......Rs. 174	
Do.	Good	.... ,, 169	
Do.	F. G. F.	.... ,, 161	
Dhollera,	F. G.	.. .. ,, 173	
Do.	Good	.... ,, 168	
Do.	F. G. F.	.... ,, 158	
Western	Good	..... ,, 156	
Do.	F. G. F.	.... ,, 148	
Dharwar Saw-ginned	,,	.... ,, 165	
Compta		.... ,, 142	
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good	.... ,, 214	Mar.
,, Oomrawuttee	Good	.... ,, 183-184	Feb.
,, Bengal	Good	.... ,, 150	Dec.
,, Do.	F. G.	.... ,, 155	

Linseed.—The enquiry has subsided a little, and business is now practicable at Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-13½ per cwt.

Rapeseed is quiet and the business passing is of a retail nature. We quote:—Guzerat Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 14 per cwt.; Cawnpore Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 78-8; Brown Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 7.

Wheat remains dull, but prices show no change.

Freights are rather steady. Canal to Liverpool 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. for wheat and seeds and 18s. 9d. for Cotton. For Antwerp 23s. 9d. is the rate named. Havre 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. for a little forward loading. Trieste and Venice 27s. 6d. payable here at 2s. per rupee.

Piece-goods show no signs of improvement. The demand continues slow, while supplies are on a liberal scale.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	752½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	85

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Adowa, 1,111 tons, Captain W. F. Caborne, sailed yesterday for Jeddah in ballast.

The barque Race Horse, 387 tons, Captain J. F. Stehmeyer, will sail to-day for Singapores with a general cargo.

The A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Orion, 1,833 tons, Captain G. Mahorcich, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Trieste.—Mr. and Mrs. Hutleroth, Major and Mrs. W. Marshall, Captain and Mrs. A. F. Cotton, Mr. L. Collmann, Mr. F. H. Barrow, Mr. C. Formaro, Mr. A. Vintzens, Mr. G. Pollenchi, Mr. O. Schulmann, Rev. G. Bargem, Mr. N. Framjee, Mr. G. Tuis, Rev. C. Hullmacher, Mr. L. B. Bias, Mr. M. Schiffers and Mr. L. Jascob, From Suez.—Mr. D. Macropolo and friend. From Smyrna.—Mr. G. A. Marinitsch. From Aden.—Sixteen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Orion (s)	Mahorcick..	Trieste, Nov. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Bhownagur (s)......	Nacoda	Bhownagur.
	Punjaub (s)	Brown	Kurrachee, &c.
25	Adowa (s)	Caborne	Jeddah.

The barque Race Horse, Stehmeyer, to Singapore, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Golconda, to Coast and Calcutta.
,, Ellora, to Rangoon, &c.
,, Simla, to Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
,, Olympia, to Antwerp.
,, Sahara, to Port Said.
,, Geelong, to China &c.,
,, Orion, to China, &c.
,, Venetia, to Trieste &c.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
21	Siam (s)	......	Calcutta.
22	Scindia (s)	......	Bombay.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.		
22	Rewa (s)	......	Calcutta.
23	Scindia (s)	......	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 14.

Anchinleck, Surg. Gen., on duty, from Poona.

November 22.

Walter, Lieut., 19th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Malegaon.

Aitken, Lieut., 19th Bombay N.I., on leave, from Malegaon.

November 23.

Caldecote, Lieut. Col., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

Marshall, Major, 25th Bombay N. L. I., from leave, from England.

Cotton, Captain, 20th Punjab N.I., from leave, from England.

Thomas, Major, Ast. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

November 24.

Harvest, Major, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—November 20.

Mackenzie, Major, Seaforth Highlanders, from leave, to Lucknow.

November 24.

Mantell, Surg. Major, on duty, to Peshawar.

Hopton, Col., Connaught Rangers, to rejoin, to Bareilly.

Ryves, Lieut. Col., 13th Bengal Lancers, to rejoin, to Meerut.

Hollowes, Lieut. Col., East Yorkshire, to rejoin to Poona.

Metcalfe, Lieut. and Adjt., Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Ahmednagur.

Thomas, Major, Ast. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, to Hingoli.

Meade, Lieut., Political Dept., from leave, to Indore.

Thompson, Lieut. Col., King's Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Lahore.

Yates, Major, 3rd Madras L. C., to rejoin, to Secunderabad.

Stephen, Lieut. Col., Rifle Brigade, to join to Poona.

Lamb, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, to join, to Poona.

Walter, Lieut., 19th Bombay N.I., to join, to Malagaon.

Aitken, Lieut., 19th Bombay N.I., to join, to Malagon.

Caldecote, Lieut. Col., R. A., from leave, to Poona.

Burnett, Lieut. Col., Ast. Adjt. Genl., on duty, to Poona.

Benson, Captain, Brigade Major, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 26.

Sanction has been obtained to hold the Western India Rifle Association Meeting at Coorla and the days fixed for shooting off the matches are the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th December next. Copies of Rules and Prospectus can be obtained free at Headquarters. Competitors are reminded that they must declare their intention of competing for the Championship and Association Medals before the first match is commenced, paying an entrance fee of Rs. 3.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to E Company, viz:—Vols. J. Furbstein, J. A. Britto, A. V. M. King, J. Hewens, A. McGregor, F. W. Balch, W. Game, C. Robottom, V. H. Vieyra, A. Pais, J. F. De Souza, H. Kinsley, H. Crumley and T. Maclurcan. To A Company J. Penny. J. A. Willard to F Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 20.)

Notice is hereby given that all Public Offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed for the Christmas holidays from Monday, 24th Dec. to Saturday, 5th Jan. inclusive.

Surgn. Major H. J. Hazlett, Medical Officer, Ootacamund, privilege leave for one month, from 7th Dec.

Mr. H. G. Turner of the Madras Civil Service, has been permitted to return to India by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

With the approval of the Hon. the Chief Justice, the services of Mr. Weir, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Hon. the Judges of the High Court for special duty connected with the reorganization of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

The appointment by the Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras of Mr. A. P. W. Begbie, to act as Depy. Registrar of the Court, Appellate Side during the absence of Mr. Waller Morgan on leave, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The Rt. H. the Gov. is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. R. Davidson, C. S. I., First Member of the Board of Revenue, of his seat as Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

The Govr. has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. Master, Chief Sey. to Govt., to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

The following reversion is ordered:—

Mr. A. S. Russell, Ex. Engr., fourth grade temporary, to be Assis. Engr., first grade, from 24th Oct. 1883., consequent on the return from furlough of Major J. L. L. Morant, R. E., Ex. Engr., first grade.

Mr. C. M. Smith, Assist. Engr., first grade, is granted furlough for one year and nine months, from the 31st Jan. 1884.

Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is granted furlough for twenty months, from 24th Junary.

Mr. J. T. Clerk, Chief Secy's Dept., privilege leave for three months.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut. H. T., King, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, 16th August, 1880.

Lieut. G. H. Pooley, of "The Duke's Own" Volunteer Artillery, having overstayed his leave, is struck off the strength of the Battery.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will LEAVE BOMBAY for CALCUTTA on 13th instant. During his absence, LETTERS and PARCELS intended for HIS EXCELLENCY should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, whence th y will be duly forwarded to HIS EXCELLENCY.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 25th Nov., 1883.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS and TELEGRAMS for H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Secretary, should, after the 28th instant, be forwarded to "CAMP OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY ARMY," without the addition of any post town.

2. *Service parcels and heavy packets, which may not be of an emergent nature, should, during His Excellency's absence on tour, be forwarded to the care of "The Chief Clerk, Commander-in-Chief's Office, at the Cooperage, Bombay."*

By order,
RIVETT-CARNAC, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary.
Commander-in-Chief's Office, Bombay, Nov. 24

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.
43, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR—November 24, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Major M. B. Wilbraham Taylor, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—November 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Rev. Aug. Wm. Atkinson, of a son.

GILLON—November 16, at Arrah, the wife of Henry Gillon, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

HOBSON—November 18, at Goruckpore, the wife of Geo. de C. Hobson, of a son.

GARBETT—November 20, at Calcutta, the wife of P. L. Garbett, of a daughter.

MIDDLECOAT—November 20, at Palaveram, the wife of Major Francis Middlecoat, M. S. C., Commandant European Veterans, of a son.

REILY—November 14, at Durbungah, the wife of E. M. Reily, of a son.

RICKETTS—November 15, at Bhagulpore, the wife of Duncan R. Ricketts, of a son.

SMITH—November 20, at Lahore, the wife of Turton Smith, of a son.

WALLIKER—November 20, at Ruttal, Cachar, the wife of Charlie S. Walliker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIOTT—SEARLE—November 7, at Dacca, William Elliott, to Clara, widow of Thomas Whitford Searle.

DEATHS.

ASHTON—November 18, at Akyab, British Burma, Alex W. Ashton, Government Telegraph Department.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1883.

The promised interview between Mr. Atkins and the Secretary of State has taken place, and we owe to the secretary of the Defence Association what is no doubt a substantially accurate summary of what passed on the occasion. Thanks to this telegram, the public will be saved from any risk of being misled by the absurd misrepresentation of the purport of Lord Kimberley's statement which was telegraphed to the *Times of India* by the Bengal tea-planter who works that oracle. According to this latter's version, "great surprise has been occasioned in Indian circles to learn that the Secretary of State completely repudiates the Ilbert Bill, and wishes it to be particularly understood that the British Government have no concern with the measure. Lord Ripon initiated the proposed amendments under which Statutory Civilians are not excluded. The matter now rests entirely with the Indian Council." It is impossible for any one acquainted with the facts of the situation to believe that this represents the character of Lord Kimberley's statement to Mr. Atkins. The blunder of the assertion that the matter now rests entirely with the Indian Council shows that the telegraphist knows nothing whatever of the state of the question. The Indian Council has now nothing to do with it, for it has become a Cabinet question. The Ministry having decided to accept the recommendations of the Government of India with regard to the modification of the Bill, it is for the Government of India to carry out the decision of the Cabinet. The Secretary of State does not repudiate the Bill, for he expressly informed Mr. Atkins that Lord Northbrook, in the statement he made at Bristol, expressed the view of the Cabinet in regard to it. To suppose that Lord Kimberley would "repudiate" the view of the Cabinet that the Bill should pass in the modified form recommended by Lord Ripon—which was Lord Northbrook's statement at Bristol—is absurd. Here is Mr. Atkins' own *précis* of what the Secretary of State said to him:—"Lord Kimberley said the question of further modification now rested entirely with Lord Ripon's Council. Lord Kimberley wished it to be particularly understood that Lord Ripon's Government initiated the Bill and were responsible for it, and that Lord Northbrook's statement at Bristol was the Cabinet's view. Statutory Civilians would be appointed to exercise jurisdiction." The declaration that any question of further modification now rests with Lord Ripon's Council—not the Indian Council—had reference to Mr. Atkins' statement that those for whom he spoke wished a clause to be added to the Bill, giving British-born subjects a right to claim to be tried by Europeans. It is significant of a growing appreciation of the realities of life on the part of those who have sent Mr. Atkins to England that he thus asks on their behalf not for the withdrawal of the Bill—now recognised to be a political impossibility—but for a clause which would practically embody the particular compromise which we recommended when the controversy first arose. We advocated the concession of a right to a change of venue whenever there were grounds for believing that the interests of justice would be safeguarded thereby. The Government of India has decided to add a clause to the Bill, giving effect to the suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras, that a certain section of the Procedure Code should be so modified as to permit the High Court to transfer a case, when cause is shown, from one court to another. Our proposal would have rendered a cumbrous appeal to the High Court unnecessary, except in the rare cases in which the lower Court might affect to regard the *primâ facie* case for a transfer as insufficient. Practically, the transfer would have been granted whenever it was asked for; the right of sending the applicant to state the grounds of his asking for it to the High Court would have operated as a sufficient check upon frivolous applications. Had our suggestion been accepted in time and urged upon the Government, it would almost certainly have been embodied in the Bill. As it is, the Government has conceded the right to apply to the High Court for a change of venue when it can be shown that a transfer will advance the ends of justice. Anyhow Mr. Atkins would now be satisfied with such a proviso as we originally suggested. He is met with the declaration that any further modification is a matter for Lord Ripon's Council. If the Calcutta opposition have any remnant of common-sense they will act on this hint, and, frankly accepting the situation, will press for such a modification as that which we first proposed and Mr. Atkins now at the eleventh hour admits would satisfy his clients. It is a pity that Mr. Atkins should have thought that a warning to Lord Kimberley that the agitation "will increase dangerously" will help his cause. The agitation has been disastrous enough already, and whoever desires or attempts to make it more "dangerous" is a fit subject for a strait waistcoat. The *Madras Mail*, which in this matter expresses the opinion of the Southern Presidency, warns the Defence Association that it has not Indian opinion, as distinguished from that of Bengal, on its side in objecting to the compromise which the Government of India has decided upon. There is a general impatience to put an end to the controversy on any reasonable terms before further mischief be done. If this be the opinion in the Madras Presidency, where the planting interest is so strong, it is assuredly the view which prevails in Bombay, where both natives and Europeans have throughout taken a common-sense view of the matter. It is out of the question that the violence of the reckless and incompetent knot of individuals who have constituted themselves into a caucus in Calcutta to manipulate Bengal opinion on this question, can be permitted indefinitely to compromise the abiding interests of the European and the native communities alike as they have hitherto been only too successful in doing. For ourselves we have said from the beginning that we regretted that Lord Ripon's Government turned aside from legislation of far greater importance to deal with a subsidiary question which could very well have waited. But since the question has been raised, and the fanaticism of the opposition has rendered it impossible to postpone the Bill without appearing to abandon principles of government which have been laid down by Parliament and acted upon by successive administrations for the last half-century, the best thing that can be done now is to pass the measure with such modifications as are expedient, and have done with it. Lord Kimberley is evidently of this opinion. Judging from the tone of his remarks to Mr. Atkins, we venture to think that Mr. Atkins himself is by this time more than half converted to the same view.

We publish elsewhere at length the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the administration of Local Funds within the Presidency of Bombay; and proceed to briefly indicate its leading features. There is no startling recommendation of a sweeping nature by the Committee in regard to the important matters of constitution of the boards or of the appointment and control of presidents and vice-presidents, while in regard to the latter subject it is at the same time assumed that a Government officer will at the outset be appointed to superintend the proceedings of the boards. The president apart, half of the board will be elected members, and half of the remainder will be non-officials. The board will elect its own vice-president, to whom, it will be remembered, as much of the duty of presiding as possible will be left by the official president. Bodies of which the minimum already proposed will be elected, and thus headed so far as feasible by an elected chairman, will then meet in a routine way to discuss local needs; they will decide what works will be undertaken; and they will have placed before them by their own officers a regular annual budget which it will modify or vote in full, and which cannot be modified by higher authority as long as the principles of administration which may be laid down by that authority are not transgressed. All this means the dealing economically with a sum in the aggregate of over £400,000 annually; and that upon the local boards will devolve the onus of maintaining local communications, and good sanitation in the whole country outside the capital town and its cantonment, As to Sind, due weight has been given to the views of its Commissioner, who pointed out that it would be well that some proviso should be inserted enabling the Governor, where such a course might be advantageous, to extend the Presidency system to Sind; and the Committee advise certain amendments with that object. Coming to the class of matters to be administered, it may be noted that famine relief is put under the head of "optional;" not that Local Funds may not be applied for such a purpose, but because it is thought Local Funds ought not to be exhausted primarily in relief, but that surplus money should be directed to affording employment to the distressed. The training of teachers for primary schools is to be made a Local Fund concern; that for normal schools not so, without the express sanction of Government. Besides recommendations for clearing up the relations between district and taluka boards, and an endeavour to bring both under the same set of rules for organization, an important amendment is suggested whereby property vested in Government (a certain road, for instance) shall not be transferred to local boards without a guarantee for the transference of the wherewithal from the Provincial Funds to maintain it, and a special insertion has therefore been advised leaving to both sides the right of objection to a transfer. But what has apparently most engaged the attention of the Committee has been the distribution of the Local Fund of a district between the district and the taluka board. They therefore examined a set of accounts and obtained a report of a committee of officials "of high position and experience;" and they have agreed that a distribution according to any fixed proportion would act unequally in different districts. Accordingly they have decided to adopt the rules of the Bombay Act III. of 1869 as their guide, always, however, guaranteeing a separate fund for the taluka board, while placing the services and institutions of general interest under the financial control of the district board. The principle of that Act is that, from the undivided fund of the district, appropriations are first made for cost of establishments, and for cost of vaccination, dispensary, and other recurring charges; while from the balance each taluka is allotted by the district its fair and prudent share for new works. The Report, to which is attached an explanatory rider by the Hon. Budrudin Tyabjee, upon the question of constitution, closes with a recommendation that the Governor-in-Council should have the power to require that the Government Executive Engineer, gratuitously lent, should be employed to carry out works above a certain minimum cost lower than the one first proposed; and that this Engineer should have during the period of his employment disciplinary powers over the Local Fund employés.

We have always been under the impression erroneous perhaps, that self-preservation and self-interest were among the first laws of nature; it has indeed been said by a well-known and very plain-expressioned writer that man is under a cursed necessity of being selfish in order that he may exist. Without going to this length we may say that the generality of mankind are not, as a rule, indifferent to their own interests. It would seem, however, that at the present moment there exists in this Presidency a large number of individuals who would appear from their course of conduct to have lost all interest in their own welfare. We have from time to time given publicity to the prospectus and plans of the Staff Corps Defence Fund, and have drawn attention to its existence and its *modus operandi* in these columns. Strange as it may appear, still it is true that, although in Bengal a very high percentage of the officers affected or likely to be affected by the changes, the introduction of which it is the object of the promoters of the fund to obtain, have come forward with their subscriptions, still in Bombay there are as yet comparatively few names registered on the rolls which are now open at the principal agents' offices. Day by day the discrepancy between the length of service for a company in the regiments of the Line and the Staff Corps is becoming more marked. Each troopship that arrives brings more and more captains of six to nine years' service promoted into the other battalion. Every day sees the Staff Corps subaltern superseded on court-martial or station board by men two or three years his junior in the service who have got their companies in a British regiment. Instances are so plentiful that it is hardly necessary to quote one. Still the list of officers in the Staff Corps itself gives one which shows it so aptly that we cannot refrain from quoting it. In the list of Captains will be found the names of two officers who joined the Staff Corps from the same regiment (the 49th, or, as it is now called, the Berkshire Regiment). Captain Balfe joined the 49th in June, 1869. Captain Sievwright joined the same regiment in March, 1875. Captain Balfe got his company in the Staff Corps in June, 1881, whereas Captain Sievwright got his company in the Berkshire Regiment in April, 1881; six years junior as a subaltern, two months and a half senior as a captain. The question of entering the Staff Corps as Captain when probation commenced as a subaltern we do not enter into; it is beside our present subject, and has been finally disposed of in General Orders. Why then is it that the subaltern of the Bombay Staff Corps is willing thus to see himself superseded daily by those who entered the service after him? Is the climate of the Presidency so Bœotian that it deadens the feeling, and induces perfect apathy? Or does the Bombayite grudge the 25 rupees' subscription to the fund? Perhaps he considers the chances too vague? Has he ever calculated the odds that he is getting? Two years' difference in his pay amounts to Rs. 3,600, and to gain this he is asked to contribute Rs. 25. This is doubtless a very sordid view to take of it, but apparently he is a sordid man. If so it will suit his views. But we cannot believe that this is the reason that induces him to hold back; we should be sorry to attribute such qualities to him. We glance at the Army List to see if we can find any other possible cause, and there we see a formidable list of probationers of two to five years' service, and we cannot help thinking that the dilatoriness may be in some way accounted for by the uncertainty of their position, and the long distance in the future when any change would affect them. Before it comes to their turn, things will have righted themselves, and any agitation now will but expedite matters by a year, perhaps two; at all events they will be all right. Possibly they may be right, but we are a little inclined to deprecate a blind trust in Providence, especially in the particular Providence that directs these matters. At three years' service it may seem of little moment whether seven or nine more years have to be put in, but at nine years it makes a great difference whether it is next year or three years hence. "Carpe diem, quam minime credula postero," may have been an excellent motto for the Epicurean of the Augustan age, but it is a very poor guide in these days of keen competition, and ever increasing examinations. We would recommend the *laisser-aller* subalterns to think it over well, and remember that unity is strength, and that they cannot expect anything unless they help themselves.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught having expressed a wish to see choice Indian jewellery, Mr. Punnalal Poonumchund, the well-known jeweller of Kalbadevi road, was invited to Government House, Parel; and he accordingly went there on Friday morning last with a stock of choice and precious jewellery. He was well received at Government House; and an inspection of the jewellery very much pleased their Royal Highnesses, who thanked Mr. Punnalal for his trouble. He was also thanked by His Excellency the Governor, who admired the jewellery.

AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

About noon on Saturday the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Lord Downe, General Annesley, and an Aide-de-Camp, left Government House and went by the Jamsetjee Hospital-road over the Elphinstone Bridge, and thence to the Prince's Dock. He was received by Colonel Merewether, the chairman of the Port Trust, and Sir Frank Souter. Mr. Manson, the secretary, Mr Ormiston, the Resident Engineer, and Captain Russell, the Superintendent of the Dock, were introduced to the Duke by Colonel Merewether. Entering the dock by what is known as the south-west or main gate, the Duke got out of his carriage and went over the dock on foot without an umbrella or protection of any other kind from the sun, closely inspecting and inquiring into what he saw. On going over the central jetty shed, he saw the largest hydraulic crane, the "Ibis," at work. A very large boiler, weighing 23 tons, was hoisted up, and was swung over a railway truck. The Duke standing beside Captain Russell, close to the stone buttress of the gigantic crane, asked numerous questions, seemingly taking the greatest interest in the proceeding. The dock labourers, to the number of several hundreds, together with the crews of the steamers lying alongside the jetty wharf, were crowded on top of cases, bales, bullock carts, etc., and cheered vociferously as the Duke walked away. The Hydraulic Engine-house was next visited, Mr. Ormiston explaining to the Duke the work performed by this engine, which furnishes the motive power to all the cranes in the dock. The party then went along the east wharf and crossed the bridge, which was swung, the Duke being greatly pleased at the noiseless and expeditious manner in which the hydraulic machinery worked. His Royal Highness then visited the Reading and Coffee Room of the Young Men's Christian Association on the dock premises, taking his seat at a table, greatly to the admiration of a number of stevedores, foremen, seamen, &c., for whom the Coffee Room is intended and to whom it has proved a great boon. His Royal Highness then visited the new Seamen's Church on the Frere-road in the neighbourhood of the dock, which he was shown over by Captain Russell. The Duke expressed great satisfaction at seeing the dock, as he had wished to see it, in its usual every-day appearance. Indeed, when going through the jetty shed, His Royal Highness had to walk between the bullock carts, through which there was barely room for him to pass, and the circumstance showed his determination to become acquainted with all great works practically and in detail. His Royal Highness was shown the plans and designs of the proposed wet-dock, and expressed his thanks to Colonel Merewether and others before leaving. Meanwhile, a large number of coolies and townspeople had collected in the road near the Duke's carriage, and as he entered it, amidst enthusiastic cheers, he salaamed to the assembled multitude in a truly Oriental style of salutation. The party returned as far as the Jamsetjee Hospital by the same road, and passing by the Obelisk-road and the Upper Duncan-road, drove to the Byculla Club, where the Duke took refreshments. From the Club he proceeded to Government House in the afternoon.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES' DEPARTURE.

Their Royal Highnesses left Bombay at 6-40 p.m. on Saturday by a special train from the Parel station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The departure was a private one; but still a large number of people came over by the usual mail-train from Colaba and got out at Parel to see the Royal party leave the station. Many other people came by carriages and on foot, and the whole of the approaches to the station were taken possession of, while the portion of the station on the down line was crowded by a large number of passengers who had got out of the mail-train and intended, after seeing the Duke and Duchess depart, to come back to Bombay. The station and its approaches, which had been gaily decorated with flags and bunting and evergreens, were brilliantly illuminated, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the General Traffic Manager, seeing personally that everything was tidy and in good order. The platform was carpetted with red cloth, and chairs were provided for the accommodation of visitors, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson and Mrs. Cotterell, of Australia, who were fellow-passengers of the Duke and Duchess by the Cathay. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, under Captain Whitcombe, furnished a guard-of-honour of 90 rank and file, which was drawn up opposite the station entrance, and presented arms as the Royal party came up at 6-30 p.m. Sir James Fergusson presented to the Duke Colonel Brown, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and his assistant, Khan Saheb Manekshah Dhunjeeshah, with whom His Royal Highness shook hands. Mr. Wood, the Agent, Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, Mr Sleater, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Shepherd, Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division, all of whom went by the special train, were also presented to His Royal Highness. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with General Annesley and others of his Staff, was present at the station, as well as Admiral Sir William Hewett, who presented to the Duke Captain Hastings, C.B., of the Euryalus, Captain Dupais, of the Serapis, and Captain Graham, Flag Lieutenant. There were also present at the station Sir Frank Souter. Captain Dean, Captain Boyle, Captain Shaik Cassum, Captain Evan, Adjutant of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Captain Mayne, and a few others. As the Duke came on to the platform, Miss Wood, a daughter of the Agent, presented to His Royal Highness an elegant bouquet of flowers, which the Duke graciously accepted, thanking the little girl in a few kind words. Mrs. Robert Wilson presented a bouquet to the Duchess. After shaking hands with most of those present on the platform, the Duke, accompanied by General Hardinge, went out into the road, and inspected the guard-of-honour. Returning into the station, His Royal Highness expressed his obligations to Sir Frank Souter for the excellent arrangements he had made during his stay in Bombay for four days. As a token of his appreciation of his services, His Royal Highness presented his photograph to Sir Frank, thanking him again on behalf of himself and the Duchess. Sir James Fergusson also thanked Sir Frank, telling him that he was exceedingly obliged to him for the police arrangements made during the stay of the Royal party in Bombay, and assuring him that nothing could have been better. When everything was ready, the train started amidst continued cheers and waving of hats; fog signals being fired as it left the station.

Besides the gentlemen abovementioned, Mr. R. C. Hornby, Mr. C. Tudball, and Mr. H. Howick, officers of the railway company, also went by the special train. Colonel Brown and Khan Saheb Manekshah go as far as Ahmedabad, while Mr. Shepherd and Captain Dean proceed to Pahlunpore as a deputation on behalf of Government. The special train was timed to reach Virar at 8-15 p.m., and to start again in five minutes after taking water. The same process was to be repeated at Dahanu-road, which was to be reached at 9-30 p.m., Bulsar was to be reached at 11-14 p.m., Nowsaree at 12-10 a.m. yesterday morning, Surat at 1-35 a.m., Broach at 3-4 a.m., Baroda at 4-37 a.m., and Ahmedabad at 7 a.m. The Royal party were to breakfast at Ahmedabad, and the large new refreshment-room was to be reserved for them. The special train consisted of the undermentioned vehicles:—Brake-van, His Excellency the Governor's saloon, Nos. 16 and 17 saloons, one third-class carriage for native servants and police, No. 2 saloon, No. 6 saloon, No. 4 saloon, and brake-van.

A telegram from Delhi, Nov. 21, to the *Indian Daily News*, says:—To the Maharajah of Ulwur will belong the honour of being the first Indian Prince to entertain the Duke. The Royal party have accepted his invitation to luncheon *en route*. The Maharajah telegraphed and asked the Prince to break this journey at Ulwur, as coming on involves the arrival at Meerut at midnight. It is quite possible that the invitation will be accepted. No preparation are being made at Delhi."

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

In this, the first of a series of letters in which I intend to chronicle the important events of our coming season, I am sorry to say that I cannot give you much information regarding the exhibits which have been sent up to our great "world show" from your side of India. Mr. Griffiths is at present very busy with the arrangement of his court, and only two exhibits have as yet been unpacked—one, a specimen of wood-carving from Surat, the other a handsome piece of carving in marble sent by the Bhownuggur State. This latter will eventually form a portion of a very handsome mausoleum which the Thakoor intends to erect as a memorial to his late wife. When the arrangements of the various courts in which Western India will be represented are more advanced than they are at present, I shall send you a detailed account of the various exhibits, and endeavour to give you an idea of what public opinion says regarding the merits of the Western India exhibits. In passing I may remark that it is intended to promote another exhibition to be held at Bombay. Details have not yet transpired, so I can give you no information as to the prospects of its success or otherwise. All that I know at present is that Mr. Joubert intends to repeat his experiment, and is sanguine of success.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Exhibition will, in spite of the energy which is being displayed on every side, be ready by the date originally fixed for the opening ceremony, *i. e.*, the 4th of December. It is certain that the arrangements will not be complete by that date, but no orders have as yet been issued as to the postponement of the day, although it is confidently expected that they will issue shortly. I do not for my own part see how it is possible to reduce, within the fourteen days that remain, the chaos which exists into anything like order. At the same time, I must say that exhibitors are developing an amount of energy in pushing forward their work which must be highly gratifying to Mr. Joubert, who may be seen, at any time of the day, watching, with a suggestive smile, the progress which, under his guidance, is being made in the various courts; and it is but fair to Mr. Joubert to say that he has displayed an amount of energy and enterprise highly commendable, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, he is the man by whose individual exertions the whole business has been arranged and managed. If he, as it is to be hoped he will, does come out on the right side of his account books in the long run, I fancy that there are but few who will be inclined to envy his success or to dispute his claim to a large share of more substantial benefits.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN'S CAMP.

Sir Robert Sandeman on the 1st November went to Kurrachee to meet His Highness the Jam of Lus Beyla. The preparations for the march of the Agent, Governor-General's, Mission to Kharan and Panjgour have been completed. The escort, consisting of 200 Infantry, the Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers, 80 Cavalry of the 1st Sind Horse, two mountain guns, and the civil camp, march for Mittri *en route* for Kharan on the 18th, and the Agent, Governor-General, will follow them in a day or two and join them at Bagh. His Highness the Khan has undertaken the responsibility of furnishing the escort and camp with supplies on the line of march, while the Brahui Sirdars have furnished transport and have undertaken to carry the post for the Agent and his escort; and the survey party under Lieutenant Talbot, R.E., has started for Khelat, where His Highness the Khan will provide them with an escort. It is the intension of Lieutenant Talbot to survey the country from Khelat itself in the direction of Kharan, and for Lieutenant Wahib, R.E., to survey the country from Nashky towards Kharan. These officers will join the Agent, Governor General's camp on its arrival at Kharan. Lieutenant Southey, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, is with Lieutenant Talbot collecting information for the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department.—*Pioneer.*

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF A MADRAS MERCHANT.

We announce with much regret the death, in London, yesterday (Thursday), of Mr. William Hamilton Crake, for many years a conspicuous resident of the city of Madras. The son of a well-known capitalist in London, he proceeded early in life to China, and joined a mercantile firm there; but after a time he came to India, and joined the firm of Parry & Co., then, as now, held in high estimation, as one of the oldest established firms in the country. He remained in Madras from 1851 until 1865, and filled, with ability, during the latter part of his residence here, the positions of Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Bank of Madras, &c. He was a fine equestrian, and the Madras Hunt had him for a constant friend during many a season. He was also much given to hospitality at the house in Monteith Road, Egmore, now occupied by General R. C. Steward. On returning for good to England, he joined the firm of Crawford Colvin and Co., and eventually became a director of the Madras Railway Company, the London and Westminster Bank, and other Companies. In 1880 he became Chairman of that Bank; and in 1881 he succeeded Colonel Smith as Chairman of the Madras Railway Company. The present writer met him last spring, and congratulated him on his healthful look. "I never felt better in all my life," was his blithe reply. He was then looking the picture of health, and of manly vigour. He was a remarkably handsome man, tall, broad, and bearded, and his presence at the boards of public companies, at annual meetings of shareholders, lent a distinction to them, that they would not otherwise have enjoyed. The most exhausting public function that he ever performed was that which devolved upon him as foreman of the Tichborne *v.* Lushington trial. The trial lasted one hundred and three days, and Mr. Crake performed his duties in the conscientious and dignified manner that was characteristic of him. But the long confinement in the stuffy Law Court at Westminster Hall told seriously upon him, and he had to make a prolonged stay on the Continent ere he recovered his health. His death will be much lamented in the City of London. As a mark of respect to the deceased Chairman the general offices of the Madras Railway Company were closed to-day. He was about sixty-one years of age.—*Madras Mail.*

TELEGRAMS.

THE DUCAL PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 24.

Elaborate preparations are being made to welcome the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their arrival here. The decorations at the railway station have an exceedingly pretty effect. Rows of flags are hung across the platform, and trophies are displayed on the pillars supporting the platform cover. Festoons of foliage are hung from one end of the station to the other. On the outer platform, in front of the approach to the station, a structure has been erected for the accommodation of the Corporation, who will present an address to the Duke. The 23rd Native Light Infantry will be paraded. A guard-of-honour, composed of men of the King's Own Regiment, will be drawn up at the station.

The address will be read by the head of the Trades Guild. The Duke and Duchess are expected to arrive at eight o'clock to-morrow, and will continue their journey at nine o'clock, after breakfasting at the station. It was originally arranged that Their Royal Highnesses should spend a day at Ahmedabad, but owing to the s.s. Cathay arriving a day later than was expected, this idea has been abandoned. Considerable disappointment is felt by the people, who were prepared for a reception on a splendid scale.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NANA, Nov. 25.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Ahmedabad by special train under a salute of 21 guns at eight o'clock this morning. The railway stations all along the route are handsomely decorated. At Palanpore the decorations, which were quite unique, were carried out at the expense of the Nawab, who came down with a large retinue to pay his respects to the Duke. The Nawab placed a garland round the Duke's neck, and presented a handsome bouquet to the Duchess. The reception was splendid everywhere, crowds of people assembling at each station.

To-morrow the Chief of Ulwar will entertain the Duke and Duchess at breakfast.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 26.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at seven o'clock. During the night large additions have been made to the decorations. There is a brave display of bunting. The Rajputana Railway platform is spanned by a large device bearing an ornamental inscription—"Welcome to India, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught." The square forming the approach to the station was occupied by the 23rd Native Light Infantry, forming a scene of unusual bustle and animation.

The Corporation presented an address, stating that the proclamation issued by the Duke's august mother on the occasion of the assumption of the Government of India by the British sovereign was the truest and noblest Magna Charta of the Indian people. The presence of the Heir Apparent to the throne called forth a warm burst of loyalty, such as was never before known in the annals of British India ; yet something more was wanting, and that want had been supplied by the Duke of Connaught's coming not only to reside, but to serve in India. Referring to the Duchess, the address says that a British princess has set foot upon the ancient soil of India for the first time in history, and this auspicious event will, they hope, accelerate the efforts now made to elevate womankind in India. The wives and daughters of rajas, nawabs, and thakores will see in Her Royal Highness what a princess can and ought to be. To the citizens of Ahmedabad it is a special gratification that theirs should be the first ancient Indian city at which Their Royal Highnesses have alighted, and Ahmedabad can only regret that their stay is so short as to proclude their accepting its hospitality and visiting the mosques, tanks, and other monuments of bygone ages.

The Duke in reply said—Gentlemen of the Municipal Corporation, and inhabitants of Ahmedabad,—I beg to thank you for the very loyal words which you have just read. I am exceedingly sorry that time would not admit of my visiting your ancient city. At the same time, I thank you for your proferred hospitality. It will be very gratifying to the Queen-Empress to hear in what loyal words your address is couched. I thank you again for the words of your address to me, and for the welcome which you have accorded both to the Duchess and myself. (Applause.)

Garlands were then presented to the Duke and Duchess, and a chorus of native children sang the National Anthem.

The Duke then inspected the troops, and having breakfasted at the station, proceeded by special train to Delhi.

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 24.

The following are the results of to-day's events:—

NIZAM'S MILITARY CUP.

Rangoon, 8st. 4lbs., Vinall	1
Deer, 9st., Bowen	2
Sir Frank, 9st. 6lbs., Brewty	3

Five ran ; won by a head ; a close third. Time, 5 min. 3 secs.

NOBLEMAN'S PURSE.

For Arabs never trained. ½ mile :—

Tavoos, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Gough	1
Mischief, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Pope	2
Ramazier, 10st. 7lbs., native	3

Won, hard held, in 62 seconds.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Shotover, 7st. 10lbs., Riley	1
Cheer, 6st. 12lbs., Morrison	2
Laceby, 8st. 3lbs., Kendall	3

Six ran. Won in a common canter by three lengths. Time, 2 min. 44½ secs.

CIVILIANS' CUP.

Baltic, 8st. 8lbs., Bowen	1
Young Revenge, 9st. 10lbs., Vinall	2
Euphrates, 9st. 8lbs., Gerard	3

5 Seven ran ; won by six lengths. Time, 3min. 1½ secs.

PONY HANDICAP.

Rajah, 10st. 3lbs., Wilkins	1
Hamdanee, 9st. 10lbs., Bowen	2
Snowflake, 8st. 8lbs., Vinall	3

Five ran. Won in a canter by six lengths. Time, 2 minutes.

The meeting was brought to a close most satisfactorily, the arrangements reflecting the greatest credit on all concerned.

HURRICANE IN KYOUKPHYOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 21.

Kyoukphyoo has been visited with a severe hurricane which unroofed most of the buildings and did great damage to property, as heavy rain fell.

THE RANGOON WATER-WORKS.

The new Municipal water-works, six miles from Rangoon, were opened on Monday by the Chief Commissioner. Mr. O. D. Clark, Municipal Engineer, was heartily congratulated on the success of the result of his work. The area of the lake is 800 acres, with a gathering ground of 1,300 acres, calculated to supply 18 gallons per head daily.

Sports of all kinds have taken place during the last three days. Many thousands of people came in by rail, special trains having been put on at night. There were fireworks and illuminations on the shores of the lake.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Veterinary Surgeon F. Woolcott, attached to Messrs. Cook and Company's stables, Dhurrumtollah, received fatal injuries from a fall yesterdae morning when paper chasing, and died at Ballygungy in the afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Sir Evelyn Baring has advised the British Government to delay the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt pending the development of events in the Soudan. The orders for the evacuation have therefore been countermanded.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.

The Egyptian Government is concerting to maintain a defensive attitude in the Soudan. Offensive measures are not at present contemplated.

The Commander of the East Indian Squadron has been instructed to support Egyptian interests in the Red Sea. Gunboats belonging to the Mediterranean Squadron have been ordered to reinforce the East Indian Squadron.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Latest news from China states that Chinese troops continue arriving at Canton, and that a secret treaty exists between China and the Black Flags. War between France and China is considered inevitable. Three thousand Chinese troops attacked Haidzuong on November 17, but retreated after seven hours' fighting.

NEW MEMBER OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Sir Peter Stark Lumsden has been appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

M. de Lesseps held a conference with the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The pending questions in connection with the Suez Canal were lengthily discussed, and both sides expressed a hope that an agreement would be arrived at, but no pledges were given on either side.

ARREST OF A GERMAN SOCIALIST IN LONDON.

A German Socialist called Wolff was charged at the Bow-street police station yesterday with being in possession of infernal machines, with which he intended blowing up the German Embassy here.

THE NEW CEYLON LOAN.

Tenders for the new Ceylon Loan amount to £1,260,000. Tenders at 99·13 will receive 86 per cent. ; above that in full.

ARRIVAL OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY AT MADRID.

MADRID, Nov. 23.

The Imperial Prince of Germany arrived here today. His reception by the populace was of a courteous character, but little enthusiasm was displayed.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Nov. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 23.

The H. M. S. Briton from Mauritius arrived.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lb. Shirtings	5-4¼
8½ lb. do.	6-4½
40's Mule Twist	0-9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ „ „	82½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	103¼
4½ „ French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	50½

Arrival—Manilla.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Total week's sales of Cotton	88,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	10,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	104,000	„
„ Surats	nil	„
„ Stock of Cotton	432,000	„
„ Surats	102,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	46,000	„

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Bokhara, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 8 p.m. on Saturday.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will only remain two days at Meerut after arrival. When they have directed any changes they may consider necessary in their bungalow there, they will proceed to Calcutta for a fortnight or ten days.

THE Viceroy arrived at Murree on the 22nd inst., and was accommodated at the Maharajah of Kashmere's house.

WRITING by the last mail, the home Political Correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—"I may mention that the belief is growing in military circles that it is intended to make His Royal Highness (the Duke of Connaught) the next Commander-in-Chief of India, and so prepare the way for his advancement to the post now held by the Duke of Cambridge."

NONE of the Judges of the High Court were present at the State Ball at Government House, Parel, on Friday evening last.

AT the time of leaving the Parel railway station on Saturday evening last, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught expressed his obligations to Sir Frank Souter for the excellent arrangements he had made during his stay in Bombay for four days. As a token of his appreciation of these services, His Royal Highness presented his photograph to Sir Frank Souter, thanking him again on behalf of himself and the Duchess. Sir James Fergusson also thanked Sir Frank, telling him that he was exceedingly obliged to him for the police arrangements made during the stay of the Royal party in Bombay, and assuring him that nothing could have been better.

THE first meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, which was to have come off on Saturday last, has been postponed to next Saturday, the 1st proximo.

THE indisposition of the Hon. Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is so serious, we regret to hear, that "it is possible he may be shortly ordered by his medical advisers to go on short leave."

FAMINE relief works have already been ordered in some districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The Bengal Government has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 on relief works in villages suffering from scarcity in the north of Tirhoot, and Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner, has gone to the district on a tour of inspection and to organise the work.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has conferred the Commissionership of Meerut, vacant by the death of Mr. Elliot Colvin, on the Hon. Mr. Quinton.

A DEMI-OFFICIAL communication has been published in the Calcutta papers, stating that the Exhibition will be opened on the date originally fixed, viz., December the 4th, and exhibitors are warned to send in their exhibits without delay, as a rule will probably be enforced under which goods cannot be received after 27th November, and vacant spaces become forfeited.

WITH reference to the statement that the Magistrate of Allahabad had refused the use of the Mayo Hall to certain residents of the station for the purpose of holding an Ilbert Bill meeting, the *Pioneer* explains that "it was the Committee of the Hall, and not the Magistrate, who objected, and on the very proper ground that the date proposed was the 28th or 29th, on both of which days the Viceroy will be in Allahabad. The requisitionists were informed that the Hall was at their disposal on any other date."

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Calcutta telegraphs :—"One of the local papers states that the address to the Viceroy to be presented at the opening of the Exhibition was considered by the Exhibition Committee on Wednesday. The terms of the address did not meet with general approval, and it has been modified."

A CALCUTTA telegram, Nov. 22, states :—"A large sum of money is expected to be collected by the Committee who are arranging for the reception of the Duke of Connaught. The Defence Association have subscribed Rs. 1,000, and the response in other directions has been a prompt one."

REFERRING to the proposed alteration of the Civil Service competition rules, the *Statesman* remarks :—"The standard will in all likelihood be raised to 24 years, and will certainly not be lower than 22. It is hoped that by raising the standard to the higher limit, University men may come forward in considerable numbers, in place of fourth-form schoolboys."

THE British ship Loanda, Captain Scott, which has arrived at Calcutta from New York, reports having experienced a hurricane which was at its height at midnight on November 13. The ship was then in Lat. 16° 16′ N. and in Long. 92° 54′ E. The storm was accompanied by torrents of rain. It commenced to blow hard from E. N. E., and the wind hauled through N. to W. The lowest reading of the barometer, roughly corrected, was 29·20.

IN the "Notes of News" in *Academy* received by last mail there is the following :—"Professor Peterson, of Elphinstone College, Bombay, who is now on a visit to Europe mainly with the object of attending the recent Oriental Congress at Leiden, has received the degree of D. Sc. in Philology from the University of Edinburgh. We may add that the *Journal* of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society contains a report by Professor Peterson on his search for Sanskrit MSS., which is not only a valuable record of work done, but also most interesting reading."

THE following telegram, containing the first news about the Takht-i-Suleiman expedition, has been received from Dera Ismail Khan, having been sent by post from General Kennedy's camp :—"Gunderakach, 19th November. The force is two marches across the frontier. I have tried, yesterday and to-day, to communicate through Shekh Budin, but without success. This is sent by post to Dera Imail Khan, to be wired from thence.

TO-DAY has been fixed for the hearing, at the Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court, of the libel suit against the *Statesman*, arising out of the Pigot-Hastie case.

THE *Statesman* publishes a long letter which was addressed by Mr. James Wilson after the conclusion of the Pigot-Hastie trial to the Foreign Mission Committee, Church of Scotland. Mr. Wilson is the lay missionary who was accused of gross misconduct with Miss Pigot. Of Mr. Fish's evidence, Mr. Wilson writes :—

> This is so revolting in itself, and so extraordinary in its circumstances, that I know not how to speak of it. It came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. As a witness, I was excluded from the court when it was given, and it was not until I read it next morning that I quite understood it. It took me utterly by surprise. I had never heard even a whisper of it before it came out in court, and I was quite unprepared to rebut it on the spur of the moment. Miss Pigot was indeed in court ; but in her present feeble health she was so overwhelmed by this new and horrible charge that she was unable to give any instructions to her counsel for cross-examination. Of course, he had no previous instructions, and he did the best he could out of his own ingenuity. But it was not enough ; and yet the Judge was so unreasonable as to say that a woman in such circumstances should have been cool enough to conduct her own case. . . For these reasons, as well as for its own monstrous incredibility, I ask you not to believe this horrible story.

TELEGRAPHING on Friday, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* says :—"There has, I am quite certain, been a general expectation raised, as a result of Lord Kimberley's action, that the Viceroy will now gracefully defer all action upon the Bill until after Parliament has spoken. If Lord Ripon has this intention—and there is a rumour widely current here that he has within the last few days asked the English Cabinet by telegraph if they will consent to such a step—no time should be lost in making it known. The Defence Association have arranged for public meetings all over Northern India to protest against the policy enunciated in Lord Northbrook's speech at Bristol. The feeling here is growing more and more bitter by reason of Lord Ripon's silence ; and a definite declaration is needed very urgently—a declaration, that is to say, on the part of the Viceroy himself here in India, where the Bill had its inception."

THE *Madras Mail* states that Englishmen there are disposed to let the Ilbert Bill matter drop. "In its emasculated form the Bill can please nobody. It will go too far to satisfy Europeans, and it must fall short of the expectation of the natives. The Government of India has sustained a defeat that is not disguised by its persistency in carrying through part of the original Bill. The Anglo-Indian public has discovered that it has friends at home who are alive to its requirements, and well disposed to stoutly defend its privileges."

THE total cost of the Census of Bengal, just issued, was Rs. 8,55,647-5-11, of which Rs. 1,87,921 represents the cost of the preliminary operations, including the actual enumeration, and the remainder, Rs. 6,67,725, the expenditure incurred in the compilation of the returns "by a vast army of clerks, whose numbers at one time reached the high figure of 4,462." The population of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as enumerated on the 17th February, 1881, is 69,536,861. Of these, 2,845,045 were residents of the various Feudatory States, the remainder being British subjects. The province of Bengal proper, which includes the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dakka, and Chittagong divisions, comes first in order of population with 35,607,682 souls, or 51·20 per cent. of the whole. Next in order is Behar, with 23,127,104 inhabitants, while the population of Chutia Nagpur and Orissa numbers respectively 4,225,989 and 3,730,735. In 1872 the population in Bengal was only 62,705,718, and the apparent increase has therefore been 6,831,143, or 10·89 per cent. Part of this, however, seems to be due to the greater accuracy of the present census, in which many of the errors and omissions of that of 1872 were corrected and supplied. The total population in 1881 was composed of 34,625,591 males and 34,911,270 females, the excess of the latter being 285,679. The population of Calcutta, including the Municipalities of Howrah and the suburbs, which are as much a part of the metropolis as Lambeth and Bayswater are of London, was 790,233, and exceeds that of any town in the United Kingdom except the capital. The population of Calcutta itself is said to show a trifling increase of 3,684 over the figures of 1876, while the suburbs have apparently decreased by 5,710. The *Englishman* is, however, disposed to think that these figures should be received with caution. "Our own observation leads us to believe that there has been a very material increase in the population of the town within the last few years, and we cannot take seriously Mr. Beverley's argument that the extension of machinery has had the effect of reducing the numbers of the labouring classes. There are, we believe, reasons for thinking that the census of Calcutta was taken with less accuracy and completeness than that of the provinces."

THE latest news from the scene of the late Aka raid is contained in the following telegram to the *Englishman* from Balipara, November 21 :—"The Inspector-General of Police arrived to-day. Eighty-five men are now in the outposts with the District Superintendent in charge. More police are expected daily. No Akas are reported about at present, Half the guard have returned from the garden to the west, leaving five as a protection. They met no Akas there."

RANGOON has been indulging in illuminations in celebration of the opening of the new water-works. A telegram dated the 20th inst. states :—

> The illuminations last night at the Kokine Lake, our new source of water-supply, were very effective. The fireworks were insignificant, but the lighting was quite grand. The whole margin of the lake was marked out by a line of fire of various colours, the like of which has not been seen except on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit. Festivities on a large scale with Burmese dances were kept up the whole night long. There was great joy and universal satisfaction, and the Chief Commissioner (Mr. Crosthwaite) was enthusiastically cheered.

IN the obituary of this week is the name of Sir H. Goodriche, Bart. (a relation of Mrs. K. T. Best). His mother, Lady Goodriche, is over 80 years of age, and to her the late Mr. George Payne, of Sulby Hall, left the remains of his once princely fortune. Sir H. Goodriche has been lately employed in quelling the disturbances in Ireland. In the time of the Mutiny he was present at Lucknow.

REGARDING the Soudan disaster, the *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs :—"The destruction of General Hicks's force is attributed to the treachery of a guide who enticed the army into an ambuscade—a rocky, woody, waterless defile, where it was impossible to use the guns. They were exhausted with thirst, and on the fourth day were entirely destroyed except fifty prisoners. All the guns, munitions, and camels were captured. The Mahdi lost heavily. Some dervishes were attempting to seduce the native officers ; they were fired on, and the battle then commenced. The garrisons in the Soudan are retiring upon Khartoum, which is disloyal. The Egyptian Government is paralysed."

DR. W. W. HUNTER has been engaged during the present year in revising his "Imperial Gazetteer of India." The chief work has been to incorporate the figures of the census of 1881 and other recent statistics ; but the amount of new writing has been such that the number of volumes will be raised from nine to twelve, and the total number of separate articles will now reach ten thousand. It is expected that the first three volumes will be in type before the end of the year.

AN invention has been patented for applying the electric light to railway carriages. By this new contrivance electricity is generated by a primary battery, which can be carried underneath a railway carriage, or in any convenient part of a train. Among the merits claimed for the invention are the exceedingly low internal resistance of the battery, the facility with which it can be charged, and its freedom from noxious fumes. A trial of the system was made on the Great Northern line, when the Pullman dining-car of the 5-40 express to Leeds was lighted by six Swan incandescent lamps, supplied with electricity from one battery of twelve cells ; the dimensions of the battery being—length 4ft., breadth 8 in., and depth 8 in. The lamps diffused a bright, warm, and perfectly steady light, which was at no moment affected by the oscillation of the carriage, and which made it not only possible but perfectly easy to read a newspaper or book printed in small type. The result of other preliminary trials of the system has been that several railway companies, including the Great Eastern, the South-Eastern, and the London and South-Western, have shown a desire to adopt it. The light can be turned on or off at pleasure.

THE *New York World* seems to be the only journal of weight in that city which has not joined without reserve in the chorus of admiration and applause which greeted Mr. Irving's reception in "The Bells." Most of the papers, however, confess to his peculiarities ; and one lady is said to have remarked after seeing him, "We can understand where Oscar Wilde got his tricks." After the play was over Mr. Irving gave his opinion of his reception. He had regarded the occasion, he declared, as "the great epoch" of his life, which is a thing suspiciously like the "proudest moment" we all know so well ; but he was satisfied, he said, that he had won his audience. "In London," Mr. Irving is reported to have finally observed, "they pat their kid gloves together faintly ; but to-night it was vigorous—so—and so—and so—that's what an actor wants"—at the same time suiting the action to the word and making the flies resound again. It will be interesting to learn what New York thinks of Irving's "Hamlet." It may not think anything at all of it.

A TELEGRAM from Colombo informs us that, in consequence of telegraphic news, Colonel Brine has embarked for Egypt. He had been in Ceylon for three weeks and visited Kandy and Nuwaraelliya.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. F. FREE, R. H. A has been appointed to M. Battery, A. Brigade, at Dublin.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. R. NEWMARCH, Bengal Staff Corps, Accountant-General, Military Department, and the Assistant Accountant-General returned to Calcutta from Simla on the 21st November.

MAJOR A. LANDON, lately Officiating Second-in-Command, 17th N. I., will do duty at Benares.

MAJOR FREDERICK LAWRENCE HALEMAN, Madras Staff Corps, has been replaced on the effective list from the Staff Corps, half-pay list.

IT is stated that Major H. H. P. Cowper, Military Account Department, proceeds to Madras for duty on return from leave to England.

CAPTAIN W. J. FOWLER, R. A., proceeds from Campbellpore to Meerut for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

LIEUTENANT H. CROLEY, of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, has been permitted to resign his commission at his own request.

LIEUTENANT C. G. M. FASKEN, Adjutant 2nd Sikh Infantry, is proceeding on furlough out of India for one year, embarking at Bombay.

SURGEON J. W. JEROME, on arrival from England, will go to Jubbulpore for duty instead of Morar, as previously ordered.

IT is stated that the officers who have been detailed from this Presidency to attend the Camp-of-Exercise at Bangalore are General Gillespie, Colonel H. S. Anderson, Commanding 1st Grenadiers, Colonel Hallowes, Commanding (15th) East Yorkshire, Major Hogg, Commanding Poona Horse, Major Willoughby, and Captain Proudfoot.

THE number of men who have extended their service in India by accepting the bounty stood as follows on the 15th November :—Artillery, 1,304 ; Cavalry, 401 ; Royal Engineers, 34 ; and Infantry 4,538—in all 6,277.

THE following promotions have been made, subject to the approval of Government in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles :—Lieutenant G. S. Bomwetsch to be Captain, and Lance Corporal C. V. McL. Pritchard to be Lieutenant, both in the head-quarters' (Cadet Company).

THE medal for the best shot among the Volunteers in Bengal is reported to have been awarded to Sergt. Johnson, 3rd Sind-Punjab and Indus Valley Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for a score of 226 points !

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at Purneah, 41 members having been enrolled ; this number will entitle the company to a Captain and two Lieutenants.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps parade on Wednesday was very well attended ; 10 companies, varying in strength from 10 files to 25 files, marched past in open column of companies, at quarter distance and at the double. The Mounted Infantry and Naval battery form quite a feature on parade, and cause many visitors to attend that otherwise would not.

SIR F. ROBERTS'S TOUR.—A telegram from Calcutta, Nov. 20, states :—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Lady Roberts arrived at Beypore by mail-train from Shoranore on Sunday afternoon. They were received at the platform by Mr. C. A. Galton, Acting Collector of Malabar, and were the guests of that gentleman at his residence on the West Hills, till Monday morning, when they proceeded to Tellicherry by transit conveyance. From Tellicherry Sir Frederick Roberts and Lady Roberts will go to Cannanore and Mangalore by sea. The Government steam tug Madras, with the Commander-in-Chief's Military Staff, also arrived at Beypore on Sunday morning last, and left the same evening for Cannanore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.—The following was the field state at the parade on Saturday afternoon :—

	Field Offrs.	Capt.	Lieuts.	Sergts.	Pts.	Total.
A Co.	0	0	0	0	5	5
B Co.	0	1	1	0	11	13
C Co.	0	1	2	3	16	22
D Co.	0	1	0	5	27	33
E Co.	0	1	1	1	12	15
F Co.	0	1	0	1	10	12
Staff & Band	2	0	0	3	25	30
Army Staff.	0	1	0	2	3	6
					Total.	136

HYDERABAD RACES, 1883.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 22ND NOVEMBER.

STEWARDS.—Major Genl. Sir C. Keyes, K. C. B., Commanding H. S. F. ; Col. L'Estrange, Commanding Royal Artillery ; Lieut.-Col. Knox, 14th King's Hussars ; Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, S. W. Borderers ; Lieut.-Col. Morton, 14th King's Hussars ; Major H. P. Law, R. S. Fusiliers, Major Gough, H. H. the N's. Service ; Brigadier Genl. Sir C. Gough, K. C. B., V. C. Comdg. H. C. Col. Coningham, 24th Regiment M. N. I., Lieut.-Col. Rawlins, R. A. ; Lieut.-Col. Stevens, 3rd Light Cavalry ; Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, Cantonment Magistrate, Major Nevill, Commander H. H. N's. R. Troops ; N. H. L. Woods, Esq., H. H. N.'s Service.

M. H. Wilkinson, Esq., H. H. Nizam's Service—Hony. Secy.

Judges—Lieut.-Col. Rawlins and Lieut.-Col. Ludlow.

Clerks of the Scales—Lieut.-Col. Morton and Major Nevill.

Clerks of the Course—F. Gordon, Esq., and H. Gough, Esq.

Starter—Ali Abdoola, Esq.

As already announced in my telegram, the handicaps brought out good fields in three or four of the races to-day, but the talent were much at fault in spotting the winners in the principal events. We will turn a deaf ear to the many uncharitable things that are muttered as to the intentions of owners, strong arms, &c., and if your readers will believe me they will attribute all the upsetting of pots to the adjudication of weights which interfered sadly with the cut and dry plans of those interested. Morning Star certainly upset a lot of calculations and won an easy race. The win of Kismet in the Deccan Cup was a most popular one, as his sporting owner has hitherto had ill-luck at the meeting. An extra race was provided in the Mulleckpet Purse, which was won in good form by Sir Frank, ridden by Ryder.

FIRST RACE.—(No. 16)—A Selling Race. Rs. 500. For all horses. Winner to be sold immediately after the race. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 2,500 to carry 9 stone ; 7 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 250 above or below Rs. 2,500. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Bowen's ch aus g Moslem, 8st. 7lbs. Bowen	1
Mr. Dignum's g aus g Bushman, 6st. 7lbs. Morrison	2
Mr. Henderson's b aus g Viking, 8st. 7lbs. Vinall	3
Mr. A. A.'s br aus g Mohican, 8st. 7lbs. Ryder	0

Average betting—2 to 1 against Bushman and Moslem ; 3 to 1 against Mohican and Viking.

Moslem, Mohican, and Bushman ran together four lengths in front of Viking for half the journey, when Mohican fell out from the company of the leaders, who turned the corner for home running level, but Bushman could not stay with the other, who outpaced him, and was landed a winner by two lengths : Viking obtaining third place lengths off, on Mohican pulling up. Time 1 minute 50 seconds.

SECOND RACE.—(No. 17)—The Trimulgherry Stakes. Rs. 1,000, presented by the Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah Bahadur. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 3lbs., twice 5lbs., three times and oftener 7lbs. extra. Winner of Trimulgherry Stakes or Nizam's Gold Cup in previous seasons to carry extra penalty of 5lbs. Maidens of season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 10lbs., of the day 14lbs. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. MacDougall's b a h Sherwood. 9st. 10lbs. Bowen	1
Mr. Abdool Rahman's b a h Young Revenge, 10st. 1lb., Vinall	2
Captain A. S.'s ch a h Deer, 8st. 3lbs., Clarke	3
Mr. Broadwood's ch a h Kismet, 9st. 3lbs., Gerard	0

Average betting—5 to 2 on Sherwood ; 5 to 2 against Young Revenge 20 to 1 against Deer.

As soon as let go Deer cut out the work at a rare pace, the other two lying together some lengths behind. After travelling half the journey Sherwood drew away from Young Revenge and lay middway between the two horses till they reached the ½ mile post, where Deer cried enough, and was passed in turn by Sherwood and Young Revenge. The former was still in front when he came round the home turn, and though Vinall called on his horse he could not get on terms with Sherwood. who won easily by three lengths with a stone to spare. Time, 2 min. 23 seconds.

THIRD RACE.—(No. 18)—Residency Purse of Rs. 1,000, Handicap for all Galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, forfeit Rs. 20 for not standing handicap. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. S. A. W.'s b a g Morning Star, 7st. 12lbs., Ramchurn.	1
Col. Utterson's g a g Grey Warrior, 9st. 4lbs., Vinall	2
Mr. White's g a g Fairy King, 8st. 4lbs., Bowen	3

Average betting—2 to 1 on Grey Warrior ; 2 to 1 against Fairy King ; and 10 to 1 against Morning Star.

After running in close order to the 1¼ post, Grey Warrior went to the head of affairs and led the others, who were running in Indian file, to the bottom of the hill, when Morning Star went up to him and soon after got a lead of two clear lengths, the two greys lying well together behind him. At the turn for home Grey Warrior once more tried to get up to Morning Star, but the horse could not answer the call made on him, and suffered defeat by four lengths, Morning Star winning easily. Time, 2 minutes 56 seconds.

FOURTH RACE.—(No. 19)—The Peishkar's Purse Rs. 1,000 presented by Rajah-i-Rajahyan Rajah Narain Pershad Narainder Rehadur Paishkar, and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. Handicap for all horses. 1½ miles.

Mr. Henderson's br aus h Gudarz, 9st. 6lbs, Vinall	1
Mr. Dignum's b aus h Laceby, 8st. 7lbs, Ryder	2
The Rajah of Paikpara's br aus h The Baron, 8st. 0lbs. Kendall	3

Average betting.—11 to 5 on Gudarz ; 3 to 1 against Laceby ; 4 to 1 against The Baron.

The Baron made play from the start and early placed a long gap between himself and the other two, who were running level. Going up the hill, The Baron began to return to the others, when Gudarz drew away from his companion, and joined The Baron at the turn into the straight, and the two ran together to the ½ mile post, where the latter was done with, and Gudarz came away and won by two lengths without distress from, Laceby who passed The Baron when he was beaten.—Time, 1 minute 45 seconds.

FIFTH RACE.—(No. 20)—The Deccan Cup—value Rs. 1,000—presented by H. H. Nizam's Government and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds. 1½ miles.

Mr. Broadwood's ch a h Kismet, 8st. 7lbs., Gerard	1
Aga Jan's b a h Baltic, 8st. 8lbs., Bowen	2
Mr. Whitehead's b a h Euphrates, 9st. 13lbs., Ryder	3
Mr. Henderson's ch a g Furreed, 8st. 6lbs., Vinall	0
Mr. C.N. C.'s ch a h Young Behram, 8st. 6lbs., Ramchurn	0
Mr. Abdool Rahman's g a h The Doctor, 8st. 5lbs., Oomar	0
H.H. Aga Khan's b a h Kuch Kolla, 8st. 3lbs., Brewty	0
Mr. White's g a h Arabi Pasha, 8st. 2lbs., Scratched	0
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h The Earl, 8st. Kendall	0

Average betting.—3 to 1 against Kismet ; 4 to 1 against Baltic ; 9 to 2 against Young Behram : 11 to 2 against Euphrates ; 8 to 1 against Kuch Kolla, 12 to 1 against The Doctor ; 20 to 1 against ; The Earl.

The Doctor showed the way as soon as they turned the first corner after the start, followed in his wake by Euphrates, Kuch Kolla, and Kismet. while Baltic brought up the rear. There was no change of consequence till they approached the ¾ mile post, when Baltic gradually worked through the ruck and got up level with Kismet and Kuch Kolla, while Young Behram shone out conspicuously several lengths behind. When they reached the turn from home. The Doctor having nothing left in him disappeared into the crowd, while Kismet and Baltic now headed the field. Here Euphrates was seen at the whip. Kuch Kolla could not hold his own, and also fell back. Coming up the straight it was early perceptible the race lay between Kismet and Baltic, who continued running together till they came into the railings, where Baltic seemed in difficulties and was ultimately beaten by a head : Euphrates, three lengths off, third. Time, 2 mins. 50¼.

SIXTH RACE.—(Extra Race)—The Mulleekpett Purse. Rs. 500. A Selling Race for all Arabs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Weight 9 stone 7 lbs. ; 7 lbs. to be deducted for every Rs. 250 under Rs. 2,000.

Lowest weight to be 7 stone 7 lbs. Distance ¾ mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Sir Frank, 8st. 7lbs. Ryder	1
Mr. Kirk's b a h Uncle John, 7st. 7lbs. Morrison	2
Mr. S. A. W.'s b a h Pilot, 7st. 7lbs. Ramchurn	3
Mr. Maitland's ch a h Rangoon, 8st. 7lbs, Owner	0
Mr. White's g a h Mynarch, 8st. 7lbs. Bowen	0
Mr. C. N. C.,s g a h Cruiser, 8st. 0lbs, Vinall	0

Average betting—6 to 5 against Sir Frank; 3 to 1 against Monarch ; 100 to 30 against Uncle John ; 6 to 1 against Pilot, 12 to 1 against the other two.

Ramchurn early took Pilot to the front, Cruiser and Sir Frank running level in second place, with Uncle John lying handy : Rangoon last, and losing ground at every stride. After racing for a ¼ mile in this order, Sir Frank went to the front, closely attended by Pilot and Cruiser, and though in the turn Uncle John displaced Cruiser, neither he nor Pilot could get on terms with Sir Frank, who won by three lengths easily, three lengths between second and third. Time, 1 minute 24 secs.

The following is the handicap for the Civilians Cup, 2 miles, to be run for on the fifth day : —

Sherwood 10st. 3lbs., Young Revenge, 9st. 10lbs., Euphrates 9st. 8lbs., Rex 8st. 12lbs., Kismet 8st. 12lbs., Baltic 8st. 8lbs., Shere Ali 8st. 7lbs., Ameer 8st. 4lbs., Kuch Kolla 8st. 3lbs., Young Behram 8st., The Doctor 8st., Sheo 7st. 12lbs. The Earl 7st. 12lbs., Sir Frank 7st. 10lbs., Garibaldi 7st. 10lbs. Uncle John 7st. 7lbs., Fairy King 7st. 5lbs.

THE BOMBAY LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BILLS.

THE following Report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the Bill to make better provision for the adminstration of Local Funds in the Presidency of Bombay, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, were published as a *Gazette Extraordinary* on Saturday :—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 3 of 1883—A Bill to make better provision for the administration of Local Funds in the Presidency of Bombay.

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report on Bill No. 3 of 1883, to amend the law relating to the administration of local funds by district and taluka committees, has the honour to submit its report accompanied by a copy of the Bill on which are shown the amendments which are recommended by the Committee.

The Committee has not proposed any amendments of importance in the part of the Bill which deals with the constitution of the local boards, but has directed its special attention to the practical working of the administrative machine which the Bill purports to establish.

The Committee has not failed to give careful attention to the views which have been but forth by the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, and other Associations and individuals on the important questions of the proper proportion of elective members of local boards, and the provisions as to their presidents ; and the sections of the Bill relating to these matters have been most fully discussed by the members present at the meetings of the Committee. No one, as far as the Committee is aware, has recommended the immediate adoption of the ideal or perfect form of local boards, *i.e.*, boards which should be entirely elective and should elect their own presidents. The question for solution is at what point between the nomination of the entire board and its president by Government (which is the practice now) and the election of the entire board and its president, of which the Bill admits and which may be the system eventually, it is judicious to fix the elective minimum which shall in future be obligatory according to law.

On this subject the opinions of the Associations are not unanimous. One Society is satisfied with the elective minimum for taluka boards as laid down in the Bill, another would make it two-thirds. The former holds that in present circumstances the Collectors and Assistant Collectors must continue to be presidents of the district and taluka boards, the latter would expressly exclude the Collectors and Assistant Collectors from that office by law. The Committee has had to judge between these conflicting opinions, and has come to the conclusion that, as the elective system is novel, and the quality of the elected members cannot be predicted, the elective minimum which may safely be made obligatory must be decided chiefly with reference to the powers placed by other parts of the Bill within the independent control of the new local bodies.

But before discussing that point, the Committee observes that its judgment cannot be guided by the elective proportion adopted in other provinces, because less can be predicted as to the conduct of voters qualified unreservedly by a stated property qualification as in this Bill, than of voters who are or may be Government nominees, or whose qualification is to be determined by Government, as in certain provinces which have been pointed out as examples.

Passing now to the administrative powers given to the local boards, the Committee remarks that the power given to the boards by the Bill to plan works and to appropriate to them the funds at their disposal is absolute as long as they conform to certain recognized principles, and is not restricted in these matters by "such exceptions and conditions as the Government may from time to time make and impose," or rules to regulate "the authority by whom and the conditions subject to which" their "estimates (of income and expenditure may be sanctioned" as is the case elsewhere.

The Committee thinks it may conduce to a clear view of the subject if it here depicts briefly a district board as it will exist under the Bill, assuming that the elective minimum only is adopted at the outset, and that a Goverdment officer is appointed to be president. Exclusive of the president half of the board will be elected members and half of the remainder will be non-officials. The board will elect its own vice-president, who may be vested with any of the president's powers, and it has been declared by authority that the official president will be instructed to leave the duty of presiding at meetings, as far as possible, to the elected vice-president. This body will meet to discuss all matters of local administration within its control, and will decide what works it will undertake; and before it will be placed annually by its own Executive a budget estimate of income and expenditure for the coming year, which it will consider and approve, and which will not be open to modification by higher authority as long as no administrative principles is transgressed.

The Committee considers that if native local boards are in any circumstances capable of exercising freedom of judgment, they will do so in the circumstances thus guaranteed by the Bill. They seem fully to meet the argument on which the East India Association recommends that "a marked majority" of elective members should be secured by law, viz., that "people long subjected to strong official influence, and accustomed to bear it with equanimity, must find it hard to open their minds in the official presence, and harder still to oppose the official will. They should be taught and encouraged to do so, and should be placed in such a position as to ensure a fair hearing to their utterances. Unless they knew and felt that they belong to a sufficiently strong body they would not have the courage of their opinions. One strong-minded and high-handed official with a consciousness of wielding plenary power can make his influence felt for good or for evil throughout the whole length and breadth of his district."

The last statement is undeniable, and the Committee is glad to be able to quote the "grateful acknowledgment" of the same Associaton, as regards the local administration of the past, that "the Collector and his zealous Assistants, as a rule, showed such praiseworthy activity in the performance of their duties that, possessing, as they did, paramount influence, nothing was left for the people to do. All the important measures originated with them, and were carried to completion by them." Accepting this view, the committee believes that the desired transfer of a just degree of independence in local administration will be better effected by the positive enactments of the Legislature and the public statement of the will of the Executive Government quoted above than by giving to the elective members by law a "marked majority" in the boards. The influence of the Collector reaches all classes of the community, and not officials only ; nor was it at all contemplated by the Government of India that his influence should now cease. On the contrary it is laid down that the Collector is to "watch the proceedings of the local boards," to instruct, warn and admonish them. It is not to be assumed that elected members of boards would be insensible to official influence, nor desirable that they should oppose it if it is wholesome; and the Committee is of opinion that, while it is very desirable that the local boards should be largely composed of independent and intelligent representatives of the population concerned, yet in the present absolute inexperience of the elective system, freedom of speech and thought is more likely to be developed by securing in this Bill to local boards independence in allotting their funds, framing their projects, and passing their budgets, than by making obligatory a large majority of elective members.

The Committee observes further that as half the members must be elective, a majority will be secured to that half by the adherence to it of even one nominated member, and it is highly improbable that all the nominated members would oppose any reasonable and sound motion. It cannot be assumed that the elective members will enjoy a monopoly of reason and patriotism, when it is remembered that at present, as it is expressed by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, "canvassing for election is a thing unknown in India, and canvassing votes is considered an occupation not worthy of able and influential men."

The Committee will conclude its remarks on this subject by quoting the following passage from the Journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha for April 1882 :—

"Including the ex-officio members and their nominees from among the non-official classes, Government will have half the committee nominated by itself, the other half only being elected by the rate-payers. Government will, moreover, have the advantage of having its leading representative of the district as the president of the committee, who by his casting vote will always secure a majority to Government on those few occasions when Government may reasonably feel that, in the interests of the people themselves the unanimous opinion of their local representatives should be for a time set aside. Under the present circumstances of the country we hold that, whatever may be said against it on the ground of abstract theory, practically Government for a long time to come must possess the power alluded to above, and on occasions exercise it in the interests of the people themselves and also in those of self-government. This conservative force represented by Government appears to us to be a necessary ballast to steady our progress in these matters. It is the sense of the importance of this agency which has reconciled us to limit, for the present, election to one-half instead of three-fourths of the local boards, as suggested by the British India Association."

Much weight must attach to the opinions of a Society which has studied the whole subject with remarkable care, and which is supplied with information by agents sent to out collect throughout the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. If, however, a case should occur in which the nominated half of a board is on one side and the elected half on the other, it is to be hoped that the official president will give his casting vote to the party which is most truly upholding the public interests. The inference that this party will be the nominees rests solely on the fact that something is known of the quality of the nominees, while nothing is known at present of the quality of the elective members. And what the Committee deprecates is the proposal that the law should hand over to a "marked majority" of elective members the absolute power to rule the decision of the board on every question before it.

If the board's estimates of expenditure were made subject to the sanction of an authority appointed by Government, or if, like Bombay Act III. of 1869, the Bill contained a provision that *all proceedings* of the local boards "shall be subject to the review and control and final decision of Government," the constitution of the boards would be a matter of minor moment. But the independent power over the appropriation of local funds given by this Bill to the boards is new, and more absolute than in any other province. About £400,000 of public money will be at their disposal annually, the areas under their authority are not isolated spots of ground, but comprise in the aggregate the whole country outside the large town and cantonments, and the maintenance of local communications and sanitation therein well depend upon their enlightenment. The plea, therefore, that there is no harm in leaving rustic bodies to spend trifling sums of their own money on trifling objects according to their own fancy is no adequate presentment of the case ; and the further argument that, even if they go wrong, Government reserves powers to put them right, suggests an unpleasing picture of the new Act being worked at the outset largely by means of the chapter headed 'Control.'

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in its latest report has proposed that, the constitution of the taluka boards remaining as it stands in the Bill, in the district boards two-thirds of the members shall be elective. Arguments are stated in support which are not without weight, but the Committee observes that there is nothing to the contrary in the Bill, and that it is left in the power of the Executive Government to adopt this or any similar suggestion when it is recommended by practical experience. The question must not be argued as if the Bill fixed a maximum as well as a minimum proportion of elective members. It will devolve on the popular representatives to justify their admission to more than half the seats on the boards, but the committee cannot but hold that Government is acting prudently considering the great interests which are to be placed under the control of the boards, in reserving a discretion in this matter until the elective members have given proof of their capacity.

On these considerations the Committee is not prepared to recommend the adoption of any sweeping proposals for amending the portions of the Bill headed "Constitution of the Board," and "Presidents and Vice-President," and will confine its proposals to some minor emendations.

The Committee recommends a slight addition to section, 4 which will make it possible to place two talukas under one board, or to attach to the area under a taluka board part of another taluka. Cases have been found where, while the greater part of a taluka is so backward as to fall under section 8, one or two groups may nevertheless be formed in the more advanced parts of it which it may be convenient to attach to an adjacent taluka, and place the whole under one taluka board.

In section 5 (*b*) the Committee recommends that the words used in section 10 *b* of the District Municipal Act Amendment Bill, *viz.*,

"The Governor in Council" or any officer whom he authorizes in this behalf" be substituted for the words "the Collector with the approval of Government."

In section 6 (*a*) the Committee recommends that the words "and less than eighteen thousand" should be struck out.

The Committee considers that the large municipalities should elect representatives to the boards of the talukas in which they are situated, as well as to the boards of the districts.

In the proviso of section 7 the Committee recommends that the words "the member of the taluka local board elected thereto under clause *c* of section 6" be struck out. The larger Inamdars are influential landholders, and although they have a special representative on the district board under section 7 (*c*), yet there seems no reason for debarring their representative on a taluka board from being elected as the delegate of that board to the district board.

The alteration recommended in section 8 is designed to give power for the *partial* application of this section to a district or a taluka as may be necessary. Although election may be deemed unsuited to the present condition of a taluka, and the taluka board may be entirely nominated, yet it may be allowed to elect its delegate to the district board. Again the market town of a backward taluka may be a municipal district qualified to elect a member to the taluka board which is otherwise formed by nomination.

The Committee has given careful consideration to the case of Sind which is made exceptional in the Bill—sections 10 and 18. As the Bill stands, the Sind electors will be the chief landholders and elders in the villages whose names are registered on a list to be prepared by the Collector, and the same persons will be qualified for election. Strong protests have been made against this exceptional arrangement by the Sind Sabha and the Local Fund Committee of the Hyderabad District, who hold that the property qualification appointed for the rest of the Presidency is equally suitable for Sind. The Commissioner adheres to his first opinion that special provisions are preferable, but he adds that the special provisions as they stand in the Bill do not express his intention, and he desires to have the following words inserted in place of section 10 (a) (1):—

"All persons whose names are recorded as wadheros, mukhis, chief zamindars or chief residents of villages by the Collector in lists to be drawn up under orders issued by the Commissioner in Sind."

The Commissioner believes that if these words had been used, the objections of the Sind Sabha would not have been raised. Presumably about the same class of persons would be registered as electors by the Sind Collectors as are entitled to be enrolled in List No. II "elsewhere"; but in Sind no one would have an absolute right to a vote, and the definition is so vague that much would be left in the Collector's discretion which no one would have a right to challenge. The Commissioner has further suggested—

"That it is advisable to add to section 10 some proviso which would enable the Governor in Council to extend the Presidency system to Sind, or portions of Sind, by notification in the *Government Gazette*. The system now recommended may not prove suitable as a permanent arrangement, and as the province advances in education and civilization it may be desirable that more permanent system should be introduced, and it is in the Commissioner's opinion desirable that such a change should be provided for in the present Act, so as to avoid the necessity for amending legislation."

Accepting this view of the future of Sind, the Committee concurs that if the special provisions are retained, power should be taken by Government in the Act to place the whole province, or any part of it, under the ordinary provisions hereafter. But as the special provision in section 10 (a) (1) simply amounts to the enactment that a list of the principal country people will form the electors, and that the Collector will regulate admission to the list, the Committee is unable to see why this special provision should be set forth in the Act, at some sacrifice of simplicity, when it (or if preferable any other) may equally well be appointed for Sind or any part of it by the Governor in Council under section 8.

Further the Committee thinks that the claim of some parts of the province to be placed at once under the ordinary provisions should receive attention.

The Committee therefore suggests that in section 10, clauses (a) (1) and (2) and the words "(b) elsewhere" should be struck out, and the section should be re-arranged and that a similar alteration should be made in section 18. The Committee further suggests that the words "except in Sind" at the beginning of section 6 (c) and the same words at the beginning of section 7 (c) should be struck out. The Committee concurs with the Commissioner that the special representation of Inamdars which has been retained in the Bill as a survival of the practice which has been in force in the Presidency proper since 1869, need not be introduced into Sind, where it may not be suitable; but if the provisions of sections 5, 6, 7 and the subsequent provisions of the Bill which refer to them are at any time made aplicable to local boards in any part of Sind, the Governor in Council may, by notification under section 8, direct that the provisions of section 6 (c) and section 7 (c) and the words "other than entire alienated villages" in section 10 (1) (new), shall not apply to the local boards so constituted in Sind.

In section 10 (3) the Committee recommends that the words "not being holders of entire alienated villages" be struck out, and that this clause commence thus: "land-holders whose holdings other than entire alienated villages." There appears to be no sound reason why a land-holder because he is the holder of an entire alienated village should be forbidden to offer himself for election or deprived of his vote in virtue of other qualifying land which he may hold in the taluka.

In section 10 after clause 5 the Committee recommends the insertion of a clause:—

(6) Pensioned Government servants residing within the taluka whose pensions are not less than fifty rupees per mensem.

This valuable class is apparently not qualified under clause (5), and it is undesirable that the boards should lose the benefit of their experience and leisure.

As the Bill stands, the Governor in Council may, under section 18 (3), extend the franchise to other persons than those defined in section 18 (2), but no such power to extend the number of persons qualified to be elected is given in section 10. The Committee thinks that the Governor in Council should have that power, and a clause has been added to section 10 accordingly.

In section 11 (b) the Committee proposes to add 'subordinate Judges' because they will have to try suits to which Local Boards are parties.

In section 11 (c) the Committee proposes to read—"who has been convicted by any Criminal Court of an offence which may not lawfully compounded, such conviction not having been subsequently reversed or quashed," and in clause (d) to insert the words "an undischarged" before "insolvent."

Section 18 has been slightly altered, so that all the disqualifications in section 11 may not apply to the persons "entitled to have their names entered in the List No. II."

In section 19 clause (b) as it stood required the same alteration as clause (c) of section 11. But on further consideration the Committee thinks that no such disqualification for the exercise of the right of voting is necessary or desirable, and recommends that clause (b) of section 19 be struck out.

The Committee now proceeds to section 30, "Matters to be administered by local boards." The Committee recommends that these should be divided under the two heads of those which are obligatory and those which are discretional. Clause (c) has been recast, so that it may be obvious that the tanks, wells and water-works intended are those for the use of the public, and not works of irrigation under the Government Irrigation Department, and that the measures for the preservation from pollution of water for drinking and cooking purposes are of the nature of works and not of police regulations. The duty as to provision of schools is confined to primary schools and the training of teachers for them, while the appropriation of funds to secondary education is made discretional under clause (j)

The support of vaccination and sanitary works and measures necessary for the public health is made obligatory, while model farms and the other objects under clause (e) in the Bill are transferred to the optional head. So also is the provision of relief and local relief work in time of famine. It should be lawful for local boards to apply their funds to the relief of a famine-stricken population, but the Committee thinks that relief should not be classed as one of the primary duties of local boards which may be enforced up to the full capacity of the local fund at their disposal. They should, no doubt, so adjust their works in time of famine as to give employment to the distressed, and may well devote their spare funds to other measures of relief.

As the Bill stands, the local boards can under section 30 make provision for the most important objects under their administration only "within the areas respectively subject to their authority," and under section 48 there is a similar restriction on the expenditure of the local fund. This may be inconvenient as will be seen from the following instance. Under section 30 (d) it is a duty of local boards to make provision for the training of teachers for primary schools. But the normal schools are provincial institutions,—that is, one normal school provides for, the wants of several districts. It is necessary therefore, that district local boards should be able to make provision at the provincial normal school for the training of primary school-masters for the schools of the district. Again, it may be expedient that a local board should be able to join an adjacent municipality in the construction of some work within the municipal district, but beneficial also to the area under the authority of the local board. The Committee, following the precedent in other provinces, has proposed amendments of sections 30 and 43 and in new section 34A which provides for joint committees, in pursuance of this view, but as a precaution, has made such application of the local fund subject to the sanction of Government.

After section 30 the Committee recommends that a new section should be inserted to define the relations between the district and talka boards their respective provinces and the subordination in certain matters of the latter to the former. This section, if adopted by the Council, will become section 30.

To the officers named in section 32 who, if not members of a district board, are nevertheless secured in the right of attending meetings, the Committee recommends the addition of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon in a district when charged with any of the duties of a health officer therein. This addition will probably be useful when sanitation is further advanced.

After section 34 the Committee recommends the insertion of a section providing for joint committees for combined action in matters of common itterest.

The Committee recommends amendments in sections 36 and 37 in the direction of consolidation. It would be very inconvenient if every taluka should employ its own distinct establishment under a separate code of rules, and it seems preferable that the officers and servants of all the boards in a district should be included in one schedule under one set of rules, and under the control of the district board, which will be also responsible for the cost of them under (amended) section 44. The district board will apportion to the taluka board such establishment as it may require either permanently or from time to time, and will recover from the taluka revenue such share of the cost as may be equitable under section 43.

The Committee recommends an important addition to section 40. It does not seem equitable, and was probably not intended, that Government should have the power to transfer to a local board any property vested in Government and in the area under the board's authority, and therewith the responsibility of maintaining property so vested, without any guarantee of the transfer of Provinces Funds to pay for such maintenance. But this is the effect of the Bill as it stands. Thus if the provincial roads are transferred to the local boards, the tolls on these roads will indeed be credited to the local fund under section 42 (d), but the balance of the cost of their maintenance which is now paid from Provincial Funds will have to be provided by the local board, unless Government is pleased to make a contribution under section 42 (present) clause (h). It is fair that the vesting under section 40, should be matters of arrangement and that as the boards should not be compelled to accept a transfer of property against their judgment and interest, so Government also should be enabled to attach conditions to the transfer of its property. The Committee, therefore, recommends the insertion in line 8 of section 40, between the words "shall" and "vest", of the words,

"with the consent of such board and subject to such exceptions and conditions as the Governor in in Council may impose."

In section 42, clause (e) should be struck out. The Cattle Trespass Act did not allow of such a disposal of the surplus, but the Government of India has lately passed an amending Act, No. XVIII of 1883, which empowers a Local Government to direct that the surplus shall be placed to the credit of a local fund or funds. The surplus in each taluka is to be appropriated to the taluka board, and will be contributed to the taluka fund by Government under section 43 (a) (2).

The distribution of the local fund of a district between the district and taluka boards by section 43 has supplied the Committee with matter for much consideration. Section 43 allots to the taluka board one-third of the cess on the land revenue collected in the taluka or one-half of what remains of the cess after one-third has been set apart for education by section 46, besides some minor items of receipt. But the Bill does not assign to taluka boards the duty of meeting the cost of anything beyond roads and other works which are purely local (section 47, c). The cost of services and institutions, such as vaccination and dispensaries, therefore falls, with that of the main roads, on the district boards, and if in addition the cost of all the local-fund establishments of the district is charged to the district board under section 44, there is no room for doubt that the taluka boards will have more revenue than they can profitably spend, while the district boards will have nothing left for new works. It is a question of much difficulty how the revenues and charges may best be apportioned. The Committee has examined the accounts of various districts, and considered the report of a committee of officials of high position and experience, which was requested by Government to advise on the subject. Various suggestions have been made, such as that the one-third in section 43 (a) (1) should be reduced to one-sixth, the responsibility of the talukas board remaining as at present. But the general opinion is, that any fixed proportion would act unequally in different districts. The plan now in force under Bombay Act III. of 1869 is stated to be that from the undivided fund of the district appropriations are first made for the cost of establishments, and of such services and institutions as vaccination and dispensaries and any other general recurring charges, and from the balance left the district board allots to each taluka board a share of such sum as may be available for new works. On the whole the principle here adopted is probably the best. The Committee is strongly in favor of securing a separate fund for the taluka board, and would on no account abandon this provision. But there are cogent reasons for placing the services and institutions which are of general interest under the financial control of the district board. The figures before the Committee show that the incidence of the cost of vaccination and specially of dispensaries is very uneven on the talukas. One taluka of a district may obtain medical aid gratis at the Civil Hospital of the district capital. Another taluka may contain one or two dispensaries which benefit adjacent talukas also. It would, therefore, be unfair to charge the local cost of dispensaries invariably and wholly against the taluka in which they are situated. The best course is to leave some discretion with the district board (on which the taluka boards are represented by delegates) in assessing the general charges on the talukas. This being accepted, alternative courses present themselves. Either a full third of the local cess revenue may be credited to the taluka board, and its share of general charges afterwards retransferred to the district boards' fund or the entire local cess collections of the taluka may be treated as a whole,—the necessary deductions (1) for education (section 46), (2) for establishments (section 44), (3) for general services and institutions, and (4) for the works devolving on the district board being made by the district board, and the balance being placed at the disposal of the taluka board with the other items secured to it by the Bill, for discretional expenditure in its budget.

The former course would be cumbrous and would come to the same thing in the end. The committee has, therefore, adopted the latter. As a guarantee of fair treatment to the taluka boards, it is further provided in section 51 that the district board shall in due time inform the taluk board of the allotment of local cess placed at its disposal to budget against, and shall explain the apportionment of the cess under section 43 (4). The apportionment of the cess revenue is thus left primarily to be settled by the local bodies among themselves; but if a taluka board is dissatisfied with the assessment of charges on its revenue, an appeal to the Commissioner is permitted under section 47 (c). The Committee trusts that this solution of a question of much difficulty will secure the most difficient application of local funds to local uses.

The amendments in section 44 carry out the intention of amended sections 36 and 37.

In section 47 the Committee proposes amendments in accordance with its views on section 43 and the remarks on that section sufficiently explain these proposals.

Similarly, an amendment of section 51 is recommended, so that each district and taluka may be informed of the local revenue raised in it under every head, and that each taluka may be informed of the appropriation by the district board of the local cess revenue raised in the taluka, and of the portion of it assigned to the taluka board for expenditure.

The alterations in dates in sections 52 and 55 are suggested, so that local fund budget estimates may be ready on the same date as the other public budget estimates. Local fund accounts are still to be incorporated with the other public accounts.

The Committee, having regard to what is said in the Resolution of the Government of India of May 18,1882, para. 22, as to the necessity of an effective guarantee for thoroughness of execution of local works, and especially the suggestion that "Government should supply the District Engineer and furnish professional supervision." has thought it prudent to recommend a lower minimum value than that state in the Bill for works for which it is made obligatory that plans and estimates should be prepared by a professional Engineer before the estimates are sanctioned by the board. But that this provision may not cause inconvenience or restrict the boards too much, the Committee proposes to insert in line 29 of section 55 after "prepared" the words "or approved."

After (present) section 58 the Committee recommends the insertion of a new section to regulate the execution of local works. There is nothing in the Bill as to the imployment of the Executive Engineer, and it is left entirely at the discretion of local boards to make use of his services or to employ their own establishments. There are considerations, however, which point to the reasonableness of limiting this discretion. The Government of India remarks in the passage quoted above:—

When Government buildings and important works of other kinds are made over for maintenance, there must be some effective guarantee for thoroughness of execution. It will probably be most convenient that, while all subordinate establishments are entirely under the control of the boards, Government should supply the District Engineer and furnish professional supervision."

But even as regards the execution ordinary local works it would be unreasonable that, when Government offers to the boards gratis the services of a highly qualified Engineer and therefore maintains a large staff of these officers from the public taxation, the local boards should doubly waste public money by refusing to employ the Government Engineer and engaging a similarly qualified Engineer of their own. The Committee, therefore, thinks that in consideration of the costly present made to the local boards in the gratuitous services of the Executive Engineers, as well as to secure a guarantee of good work, the Governor in Council should have the power to require that the Government Engineer should be employed to execute any work or class of works above a certain cost. This provision will not debar the Governor in Council from consenting to the use of other agency, such as that of a contractor or a servant of the board if that seems admissible or preferable.

Again, it seems to the Committee necessary for reasonable discipline that the Executive Engineer, when carrying out works on behalf of a local board, should be invested with authority, for the time being, over the local fund employés who work under his instructions.

Again, a local board may find it convenient, instead of using servants of its own, to hire in the lump, for the execution of any work, the skilled subordinate establishment of the Executive Engineer or a part of it. The last clause of the new section enables a local board to do this.

In the part of the Bill which relates to control the Committee has no amendments to propose except that in section 61, clause 2, line 18, a copy of the Collector's order, with a statement of his reasons for making it, should be furnished to the local board affected by the order, and that in section 62, line 9, the word 'service' seems too wide. The Committee would substitute "health."

The Committee has no recommendation to make on the sections under "Rules" and "Miscellaneous" except that it suggests the addition of two clauses (c) and (d) to section 67 the object of which is obvious.

The Honourable Mr. Badrudin Tyabjee concurs generally in this Report and in the amendments mentioned above, but desires to make a few additional observations in a separate report of his own.

The Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., was a member of the Select Committee, but was unable to attend any of the meetings, and therefore has not signed the report.

(Signed) J. B. PEILE.
C. J. MERRIMAN.
" K. V. RASTAY.

Mahabaleshvar, 8th November 1883.

Subject to the observations in a separate memo. I concur in this report.

(Signed) BADRUDIN TYABJEE.

MEMORANDUM BY THE HON. BADRUDIN TYABJEE.

I concur generally in the reports and recommendations of the Select Committee as well as in the proposed amendments to both the Bills, but I desire to make a few additional observations upon some of the more important provisions, specially those elating to the constitution of the municipal and the rural local boards.

During the debate on the 25th August last, I expressed an opinion that if the Government desired to confer real independance on the local boards it would be necessary to raise the elective element to 2-3rd in the taluka boards and ¾th in the district local boards. I still adhere to that opinion, and I trust that Government will see its way to exercise the power it possesses under the Bills of raising the elective element whenever circumstances demand it. The Bills merely fix the minimum at half, and I have the assurance of the Honourable Member in charge that it is the intention of Government to apply the provisions of the Bills as liberally as due regard to the public interests will permit. As I do not contend—nor, so far as I am aware, does any body contend—that the whole of the Presidency of Bombay is on the same level in regard to political advancement, and as no one contends that there is any area, municipal or otherwise, which is fit for representation, pure and simple, without Government nominations, and as, therefore, it is necessary that different degrees of political freedom should be allowed to different boards, it necessarily follows that the provisions of the Bills should be so framed as to give the necessary power to Government of adjusting the representation according to the circumstances of each local area. It seems to me, therefore, that half is a fairly liberal minimum to fix in the Bills when taken in connection with the explanation of the Honourable Member in charge on behalf of the Government that the Bills have been purposely framed so as to allow of an advance from the minimum towards more completely representative boards as soon as the capacity of the people for representative institutions has been established. These observations apply to the urban as well as the rural local boards; and however much, therefore I should like to see a higher representative element in the different boards, I fear I must acquiesce in the Bills as they stand, and trust to Government dealing with the grant as well as the extension of representation in a fair and liberal spirit. Of this I am certain that if the legitimate aspirations of the people of this presidency are not satisfied, it will be the fault not so much of the law as rather of the misapplication of the law, and the remedy for this as for all other matters must ultimately remain with the people themselves.

Another argument which reconciles me to the present provisions is that if any other higher proportion of representation was inserted in the Bills, say ⅔ or ¾ as a minimum, it would follow that all areas which are unfit for that amount of freedom would be at once scheduled as backward districts, and would thus lose the benefit of the general provisions of the Bills.

A further consideration is that, however well qualified the electors may be, they are, for a very considerable time yet to come, likely to take a narrower view of their responsibility in selecting members for the boards than an independent authority like Government. This matter has been strikingly illustrated in the late Poona elections as well as in the late elections of the members of the Town Council by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in both of which the Mahomedan community would have simply remained unrepresented, had it not been for the power of nominating members which was vested in Government. It, therefore, becomes necessary to continue in the Government the power of nominating a sufficient number so as—to repeat the words I used on the 25th August last—"to enable Government to correct and adjust any accidental defects in the composition of the local boards, and to secure a due and impartial representation of the different classes of the people." The extent of the power so to be reserved is, of course, an exceedingly intricate and difficult question, and must be solved according to the special circumstances of each locality.

In regard to the election and removal of presidents and vice-presidents I adhere to the opinion I have already expressed. I still hold that non-official gentlemen should be appointed, wherever and whenever practicable. On this point we have the general assurance given by the Government in their letter to the Government of India of the 27th October 1882, to the effect that it is the desire of Government to appoint non-official gentlemen as presidents wherever sufficiently qualified persons can be found for that office; and I have the further assurance of the Honourable Member in charge that Government have been making the necessary inquiries for that purpose; and as I do not consider that all boards irrespective of their qualifications, should have non-official presidents, I am perforce obliged to acquiesce in the Bills, by the same train of reasoning as in the preceding paragraphs and in complete reliance on the assurances of Government.

During the late debate I mentioned 16 as a proper average number of members for taluka local boards and 32 for district local boards, and suggested that the Bill should lay down some such definite minimum numbers for both those boards. I was auxious at that time to press that important point, because the Bill said nothing about it, but left the whole matter entirely in the discretion of Government, and the number would vary according to the number of groups of villages into which the Government chose to divide a taluka at their uncontrolled pleasure,—about which at that time I knew nothing. I have now been assured by the Honourable Mr. Piele that the Government has decided to divide each taluke into 6 groups of villages, which would ensure very similar numbers to those mentioned by me both for the taluka and for the district boards. This assurance, which I presume will be publicly repeated when the Council meets again, renders it unnecessary that I should press the point further.

I had also suggested that the qualifications of members and voters should be more distinctly defined in the Bills, and that an educational and professional test should also be laid down. This has been accepted by all the members of the Committee in regard to the Municipal Bill No. 4, but I regret to find that it has not been accepted in regard to the taluka and district boards. I can see no difference between them; and if education or a learned profession is *per se*, a sufficient qualification for a vote or a seat in regard to the municipal borads, I should say that it was, *a fortiori*, a sufficient qualification for the rural boards. As the matter now stands, it is property and proper ty alone (with but slight exceptions) that is a qualification; intelligence, education or experience of public affairs counting for nothing. It has been urged that those only ought to have a voice in the boards who have an interest in local affairs and that the only test of such interest is the payment of local rates and taxes. But, in the first place, this argument applies to the municipal boards no less than to the rural boards; and, in the second place, it is inconsistent with the Local Boards Bill as it stands, because the payment of Rs. 48 per annum is not a local, but an Imperial, tax; and, in the third place, the Bill both originally and as amended by the Committee recognizes other tests besides the payment of local taxes and the possession of local property, as it expressly mentions Honorary Magistrates and Revenue Patels as fit persons without reference to any other qualifications. On these grounds I still adhere to my original suggestion, and must submit it for the consideration of the Council. As our object is to have the greatest possible amount of intelligence represented in the boards, I am humbly of opinion that a similar provision to that accepted by the Committee in regard to the Municipal Bill ought to be inserted in the Local Boards Bill also. Under any circumstances I trust that Government, under the power given by amended section 10, will of its own accord lay down an educational and professional test similar to that adopted by the Committee in regard to municipalities.

In the late debate I had thrown out an incidental suggestion that the qualifications of voters might be reduced to Rs. 32 for land revenue and Rs. 300 for general income. I was at that time afraid that the qualifications mentioned in the Bill would prove too high, and that there might be a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of voters. I have now had access to some official papers through the kindness of the Honourable Member in charge of these Bills, which have satisfied me that a sufficient constituency can be obtained without lowering the franchise; and as it is obviously important to have as high a standard as possible on the first launching of the scheme of local self-government, I am content to let the matter rest where it is, specially when I bear in mind the fact that the Government has always the power to lower the franchise whenever and wherever necessary. The assessment to Government land revenue at Rs. 48 per annum, as a qualification, has this further advantage that it at once and without difficulty represents a sum of Government land revenue on which the local cess is charged and paid at 1 anna in the rupee under Bombay Act III. of 1869, so that it is, in fact, nothing more than another way of defining the principal payers of the local cess.

It has gratified me very much to observe the unanimity with which all the members of the Committee, after due consideration, adopted the suggestions which I supported in regard to Sind as well as those in regard to the division of the duties of the boards into obligatory and discretional. I have already stated my reasons so fully to the Council for these necessary amendments, and they have been so lucidly set forth in the Report, that I will say nothing about them here. I am also glad to find that the Committee has accepted the suggestion in regard to the disqualification of members in consequence of a sentence by a Criminal Court, and have now confined it to a conviction for a non-compoundable offence.

I adhere to my opinion that requiring the sanction of the Commissioner to a lease for more than three years is a petty interference with the independence of the boards which ought not to be permitted. The Committee has agreed to make it seven years in the case of municipal boards, but they object to make a similar alteration in favour of the rural boards. I can see no sufficient reason for the distinction, and trust that the Council will reconsider the matter.

While approving of the other amendments in section 53 of the Local Boards Bill I am very doubtful as to the propriety of reducing the limit from Rs. 500 to Rs. 50 per mile, and from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 500 only, as suggested by the majority of the Committee, although I admit that there is very considerable force in the arguments advanced in favour of the change.

Similarly, I am very doubtful as to the wisdom of compelling the local boards to spend money not only within but without their local areas for the purposes rendered obligatory upon them under the amended section 30. Such a power is very desirable to confer upon local boards, but I would make it optional and not compulsory upon them to exercise it.

I should have been glad if the Committee had seen its way not only to amend but to consolidate the proposed legislation by repealing the old Acts and re-enacting them with the necessary changes. The advantages of this course to the public and to the boards concerned would have been obviously great. The suggestion, however, was not adopted by the Committee, on the grounds that it would have involved a very geat deal of labour and delay, and that as these were somewhat experimental measures, it would be better to wait for a short time until sufficient experience had been gained, when the whole law could be thrown into two consolidated Acts. These arguments are not without weight, but at the same time I rely upon the assurance given by the Honourable Member in charge that the old and the new Acts will be republished by Government in such a form as to exhibit the law both in regard to the municipal as well as the rural boards at one glance without inconvenience or difficulty. This is perhaps, under the circumstances, the best compromise.

The objection which I raised to the extensive power of making rules conferred upon Government was based upon the necessity of giving as much publicity and inviting as much public discussion upon the rules which, when passed, form part of the Acts themselves as circumstances will admit. My opinion on this point of course remains unchanged, and I rely upon Government not passing any rules under either of the Bills without first publishing the drafts and inviting the fullest public critism, criticism, specially from the Members of the Council.

Subject to these general observations, which apply to the Municipal Bill no less than to the Local Boards Bill, I concur in the Report approved by the majority of the Committee, and endorse and support the recommendations contained therein as well as the amendments proposed in both the Bills.

(Signed) BADRUDIN TYABJEE.

10th November, 1883.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Such of the following New Long Causes, fixed for the 26th November which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott when required.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

304 83—Macfarlane and E.—Mahomed Seedick Haji Abdool Rahim vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Abdool and others—Jefferson B. and D., Payne and G., (Defended).
305-83—Janardhen G.—Anna Wishwanath vs. Ramchundra Anna—In person.
306-83—Tobin and R.—P. F. Gallagher vs. C. Swinhoe.
307-83—Jefferson B. and D.—T. A. Downes vs. Mary Catherine Downe and another R. M. Sayani.
310-83—Craigie L. and O.—Sewakram Ramchunder vs. Amtalal Lujaram and others.
311-83—In person—Nursoo Elloo Hoosanee vs. Margoo and another—In person.
313-83—Macfarlane and E.—Doongersey Gopejee vs. T. H. Moore—Payne and G.
315-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Bapubhai Kalidas vs. Motilal Ramchund—E. Wilkin.
319-83—Tobin and R.—Bai Jekore vs. Tribhowandas Veerjee and another.
321-83—Cleveland L. and N.—Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta vs. E. K. Ollivant and others—Craigie L. and O.

Long Causes.

8-82—J. C. Cama—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs. Vulubdas Hurjiwandas and others—C. and B., P. K., and in person—Part heard.
9-82—J. C. Cama—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs. Vadilal Sakurchund.—C. and B., P. K., and in person.
455-82—Tyabjee and D.—Futteh Alli Shaik Ahmed vs. Syed Abdool Rahiman bin Syed Hoosen—M. M. Munshi.
448-80—Ardesir and H.—Nurrotumdas Candas vs. Navevahoo and others. Smith and F., and Cleveland L. and N.
147-83—Cleveland, L. and N.—Manockji Cursetji Shroff vs. Sorabji Framji Shroff and another—Ardeshir and H.
461-75—Jefferson, B. and D.—(For pauper)—Chundabai vs. Jamiatram Tuljaram and another—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

711-76—Tobin and R.—Pandappa Soobbaya Sondhe and others vs. Morarjee Topun and others—E. Wilkin.—Part heard.
528-81—Tyabji and D.—Khudizabeebee and others vs. Jetha Dewji and others—Crawford and B.—Part heard.
189-81—Smith and F.—Cursondas Ludha and others vs. Nurrotum Jairam and others—M. M. Munshi.
21-82—Thakurdas and D—Thackersey Purshotum vs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee and another—Ardeshir and H.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICES.

LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Loluckh Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirt Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Babashai will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. P. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
SIR W. H. HEWETT, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers, who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to meet the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonials the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books:—

Earl De Grey.	General Mallaby.
Major Fergusson.	Surgeon Major Boustead.
Major Heyland.	Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.	Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
Major Galloway.	S. Fachiri, Esq.

No. 42, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
rivet holes drilled by special system

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK-AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORMS YRUP. INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for fever ishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10 B. S. Madan & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at New Town in Bapoo Khote-street or Jamblee Moholla.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th day of November instant, at 4 p. m. on the premises by order of Abdoola bin Ally Saheb Coor, the executor of the last will and testament of the late Ally Saheb bin Baloo Meya Coor, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Khutri Allarakhia bin Suleman and subject to the conditions of sale—all that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house situated without the Fort walls of Bombay at New Town and standing in the book of Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 80 and now under No. 84 and in those of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 998 in Bapoo Khote-street, admeasurement in length 56-6 feet and in breadth 18-6, bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Bapoo Khote-street, on or towards the north by a house held by Fuckoo Meya bin Ally Saheb Coor in trust for Shikas Meya bin Ally Saheb Coor and others, formerly belonging to Oomer Hajee, and on or towards the south by a house belonging to Jusha Allarakhia Mistry and now belonging to Ameeroodin bin Mohomed Hoosein Khatib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the office of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, Solicitors to the vendor, or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 25th November, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
10 " " T cloth.
10 cases prints.
3 " printed cashmere.
1 walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Boisselot Fils & Co.
2 barometers.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Balee, woman, consisting of gold and silver jewellery.

The effects of the late Dewaleebai, widow, consisting of brass and copper utensils and sundry.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Esoofally Abdoolally—
7 casks brass wire.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Vally Hajee Khumissa—
H. V. H. K.—1 case buttons per s.s. Sutlej.

By order of Hebtoolla Tyebjee and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Essabhoy.
272 oz. gold thread.

At 2 P.M.

1 bay C. B. galloway, 4 years old, up to weight, goes in saddle and harness and believed to be sound.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., one large plate chest belonging to the estate of the late Major J. KETCHEN, consisting of best plated tea and coffee services, waiters, ice pitcher, cake baskets, liquor and cruet frames, teapots, beer mug, epergnes, toastrack, fish knife and fork in leather case, fruit spoons also in leather case, nutcrackers, dessert and fish knives and forks in mahogany cases, spoons and forks, table cutlery, silver spoon, knife and fork in case, silver beer mug in case, ivory napkin rings, patent corkscrews, champagne tap, dessert plates, &c.

These will be sold in separate lots to suit the convenience of buyers, and will be on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by order of Messrs. George Jennings & Co. by Public Auction at Nos. 48 and 50, Apollo street, opposite the China Depository.

Further consignments of new and assorted English and Continental manufactures, comprising—

Very handsome dinner services in new patterns, best China dessert services, chamber services and toilet trinketware, best electroplated tea and coffee services, e. p. cruets, butterpots, biscuit boxes, muffineers, teapots, &c.

Cut and engraved glass filters with carbon blocks glass, butter, pickle, jam and biscuit jars, teapot stands, &c &c.

Table and suspension lamps, chandeliers, lamp globes (spare.)

Table knives and forks, butcher's knives, oval trays, waiters.

Ornamental brass candlesticks, and brackets, bread plates and knives, &c., &c.

There will also be offered a large assortment of earthenware goods and window glasses in small lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the house formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Wheatley Madden & Co. the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass ware and crockery, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, a rosewood harmonium, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, handsome pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of J. W. EVANS, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated hotwater curry dishes, cruet, liquor, pickle and egg frames, butter and jam pots, muffiniers, teapot, a set of spoons forks and knives for six persons, dish covers, candlestands, table cutlery by Rodgers, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as dining and drawing-room, pier and writing tables, drawing and dining-room, easy, folding, reclining, folding, and straight arm easy chairs, conversation and sofa couches, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Joseph Kirman & Son, a handsome harmonium by Alexandre Pere et Fils, sideboard, marble top chiffonier, ornament stands, double and single cots, chest of drawers, almyra with mirror glass door, dressing and washhand tables with furniture, dressing glass, iron safe, hand sewing-machine, hat and umbrella stand, teapoys, handsome oleo raphs and table ornaments, kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, clock, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum-street, Fort, in the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Hudson and Co., the valuable stock-in-trade of the late Bhanjee Veerjee, consisting of argand lamps, table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, plated candlesticks and candelabra, carriage lamps, glassware, plated ware, crockery, &c., &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 1st December, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a handsome hand organ a mahogany miniature billiard table, with balls and cues complete, a handsome light English-built brougham by Kesterton, a strong serviceable office shigram, a powerful grey Arab horse, rich table ornaments, handsome flower-vases and pictures, &c., the property of E. CANNON, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome English-built C spring barouche by Austin.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th November, 1883.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above material of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
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SWIFT & FARROW,
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the loading, unloading and stacking of STORES and MATERIALS, including the shunting and marshalling of wagons at this Company's General Stores Depôt, at Parel, for one year, from 1st January next.

2. Tenders are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same service for a period of three years if so desired by this Company.

3. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov., 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the SMALL STORES, required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1883.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the OIL required to be purchased locally by this Company during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be so required (with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 19th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the contract.

5. The undersigned, moreover, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1883.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK FOR WELLS' "Rough on Corns." As. 6. D. 1. Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts unions. B. S. Madan & Co., Bombay General Agents.

NOTICES.

HORSES! HORSES! Arrival of Arab Horses per s.s. Assyria from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Second and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c. Imported by well-known Dealer Shaik Jasim bin Fud.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.
No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay
October 13, 1883.

KODANAAD ESTATES,
NEILGHERRY HILLS.
TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals five First prizes and seven Diplomas. This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low, is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.

Subscriptions at young ages very small.

Form simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are articularly requested to state date of birth.*

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 6, HORNBY-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCOOL

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps... Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ... 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. 1,300
Do. 20 do. 600 do. 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
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INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
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TAPER AN HALF ROLL (ROMAN) TILES (DOUBLE LAYING.
CORRUGATED TILES.
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GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR TILES DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type specially made to suit the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 27, APOLLO-STREET, Fort.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street,
POONA.

43, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
Silver.		**Silver.**	
Hunting	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	„ 35 to „ 85	Half-hunting	„ 60 to „ 180
Crystal face	„ 40 to „ 80	Crystal face	„ 60 to „ 150
Gold.		**Gold.**	
Hunting	„ 65 to „ 315	Hunting	„ 160 to „ 375
Half-hunting	„ 85 to „ 325	Half-hunting	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal face	„ 70 to „ 320	Crystal face	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House in a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon (local time) on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, for the landing of this Company's STORES, MATERIALS and FUEL in Bombay, also for loading, unloading, and stacking the same at Colaba, including shunting and marshalling of wagons during one year, from 1st January next.

2. Copy of the form and conditions, on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this Office on and after the 19th instant.

3. Tenders are also invited to state the terms on which they would undertake the same services for a period of three years if so desired by the Company.

4. A deposit of ten thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
Agent's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay,
12th Nov., 1883.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THERE will be a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Club at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 27th November, 1883 at 5-30 p.m.

L. DUNDAS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Liability of Shareholders unlimited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are now prepared to issue Marine Policies at best current Rates.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO., Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
„ 1882 .... £914,165

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19 7
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14 3

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Chief Office ... 34, Cannon-street, London.
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All Vexatious Restrictions in Life Assurance Removed.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE.
FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Entire Net Premiums Invested in Trust in Government Securities for Policyholders' Sole Benefit.

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Extract from Actuary's Report, 31st December, 1881.
"The Actual Surplus of the Company's Assets over its Policy Liabilities, as ascertained by this Investigation, amounts to £101,297 9s. On the 31st December, 1881, the Company had in hand for every £100 of liability a sum of £158 3s. 6d."

Messrs. PELLY & Co.,
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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 183
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.

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LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

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SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.

A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.

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For particulars of rates and proposal papers apply to

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Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy, in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more, chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for Convalescents, Weak and Old People, and Rickety Children, who find in it the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way, Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches), and to stop Children's Diarrhœa.

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SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO.'s GUARANA.

This medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

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LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing, and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEART BURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

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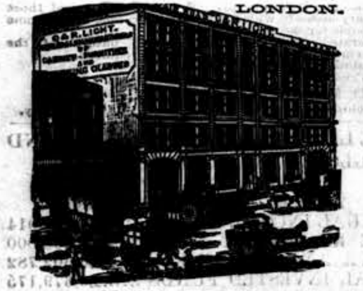

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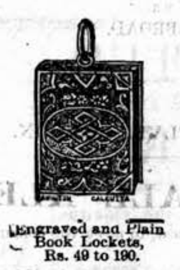

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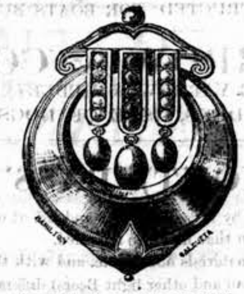

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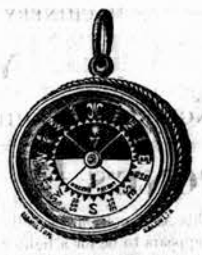

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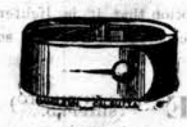

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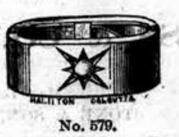

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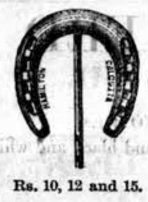

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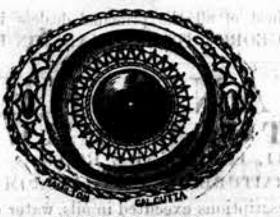

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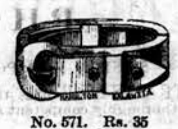

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